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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

THE GOSPEL OF SELF-HELP.
Expounded in Eloquent Notes by Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Tuskegee "Wizard" Cheered to the Echo at Metropolitan Church by 3,000 Ethusiastic Sympathizers.

Eminent Industrialist Honored by All Washington — An International Event — Legislators, Diplomats and the Masses as One

Dr. Washington's Illuminating Address—The Cadets' Drill — Sumptuous Dinner at Lassiter Home—The "Wizard" De-Lighted as Never Before — Hundreds Turned Away.

An immense throng which filled every available inch of space in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church on M street, between 15th and 16th streets northwest, assembled Wednesday evening of last week to hear Dr. Booker T. Washington lecture on "The Advancement of the American People." The thoroughfares adjacent to the church were crowded long before the doors were opened, and shortly after seven o'clock standing room within was at a premium and late comers were unable to secure admission at any price. The vast auditorium—the largest owned by colored people in this section of the country—has never contained a more brillian assemblage, fully three thousand persons being in attendance, and half as many more were turned away. The coming of the well-known exponent of industrial education and principal of the famous Tuskegee Institute had been heralded far and wide for a fortnight, and a deep interest had been aroused among all classes of both races, each vieing with the other in their eagerness to extend to him a welcome commensurate with his eminence as a statesman and with their own conception of his value to the Republic. He came upon the invitation of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church and its allied organizations, the latter including primarily the Bethel Literary and Historical Association. The committee in charge of the arrangements consisted of Mr. Henry Lassiter, Rev. John H. Welch, pastor of the church, and Miss Marie A. D. Madre, president of Bethel Literary Society. When Dr. Washington last visited this church, four years ago, Mr. Lassiter was also in charge of the details, and the successful outcome of that memorable occasion was more than duplicated in this instance. Not a single stone was left unturned to make it the stellar event of the times, and so general was the enthusiasm that the reception outstripped continental bounds and took on an international charcter, as invitations to be present were accepted not only by the highest officiary of America, but by representatives of the Diplomatic Corps from many foreign governments, a partial list of whom we give below.

On the Platform.

Hon. William Howard Taft, Secretary of War; Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court; M. Jusserand, French Ambassador; Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador, were among the notable persons who accepted invitations to occupy seats upon the platform, but were unavoidably detained by previous engagements. Some of those who graced the rostrum were: Congressmen M. B. Madden, of Illinois; P. P. Campbell, of Kansas; J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio; Dr. W. P. Thirkield, president of Howard University; Dr. Robert Reyburn, dean of Howard Medical School; Capt. J. F. Oyster, Dr. B. W. Everman, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Mrs. M. Church Terrell, of the Board of Education; Justice Robert H. Terrell, of the District Court; Register W. T. Vernon; Auditor Ralph W. Tyler; Prof. A. T. Stuart, superintendent of the Washington schools; Prof. R. C. Bruce, assistant superintendent; Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, of the District of Columbia; Miss Lucy E. Moten, principal of Normal School No. 2; Dr. W. Bruce Evans, principal of Armstrong Manual Training School; Prof. W. T. S. Jackson, principal of M Street High School; Dr. R.D. Harlan; Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard's College Department; Major R. R. Moten, of Hampton Institute; Mr. R. W. Thompson, of the National Press Bureau; Mr. John A. Lankford, president of the Washington Negro Business League; Major Charles R. Douglass, Mr. Lewis H. Douglass, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Curtis and others.

The accomplished Lyric Orchestra of Howard University rendered several tuneful selections during the course of the evening.

Congressmen Madden and Campbell Speak Out.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Chairman Lassiter, and after prayer by Dr. Welch, Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, was introduced as the presiding officer of the evening. There was prolonged cheering as he and Dr. Washington made their way to the front of the paltform. Mr. Madden was greeted most cordially and his introductory remarks, declaring for the perfect equality of every class of citizens beneath the Stars and Stripes brought down the house. The speaker referred in eulogistic terms to the distinguished visitor, heartily endorsing his splendid work at Tuskegee and denominating him as unquestionably the foremost Negro of the century. Mr. Madden said the entire country, regardless of race, is justly proud of such an exemplary citizen, and that all could follow his leadership with profit. He considered the economic development of the Negro as the fundamental element in the solution of the so-called "race problem," and thought Dr. Washington was doing more than any other agency in the land toward bringing about this solution on solid and enduring lines. He plead for the removal of all restrictions and discriminations based on color, and believed the time would come when the Constitution would stand forth in all its beauty and strength for the protection of black and white alike.

Congressman P. P. Campbell, of Kansas, who, with Mr. Madden, had been instrumental in preventing the adoption of the Heflin amendment providing for separate street cars in the District of Columbia, received an ovation as he came forward to deliver an address of welcome to the great educator. He spoke in a similar strain, espousing in no uncertain tone the right of every citizen to equal enjoyment of the privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, and his magnetic voice and engaging presence won for him a host of friends. His tribute to Dr. Washington was one of the finest flights of forensic eloquence ever heard on a local platform.

"The Wizard" at His Best

"The Wizard of Tuskegee," as he is facetiously termed by his army of admirers, had reason to be proud of the magnificent ovation accorded to him as he stepped to the reading desk to begin his address, after a felicitous introduction by Chairman Madden. The vast audience — downstairs, upstairs, and everywhere — rose as one individual and cheered the "Wizard" to the echo, giving him the Chautauqua salute again and again, and it was several minutes before the speaker could make himself heard above the tumult. Dr. Washington never appeared to be in a better humor, and, as upon each former occasion, he "made the speech of his life." For one hour and a half he held the closest attention of his hearers, saying much that was new and the best of what had been previously said, presenting an address that was strong in all parts and which "struck home" in every paragraph on the vital issues of the day. His many salient utterances, grave and humorous, drew out frequent demonstrations of approval, and his apt anecdotes illustrating the peculiarities of various race types, evoked laughter that was spontaneous and pointed a moral that argument could not have made plainer. In opening, Dr. Washington paid a happy tribute to the beauty and the cleanliness and the order that characterized the National Capital, and spoke earnestly of the pleasure it gave him to visit Washington and

(Continued to Page 4.)

What I Saw And Heard

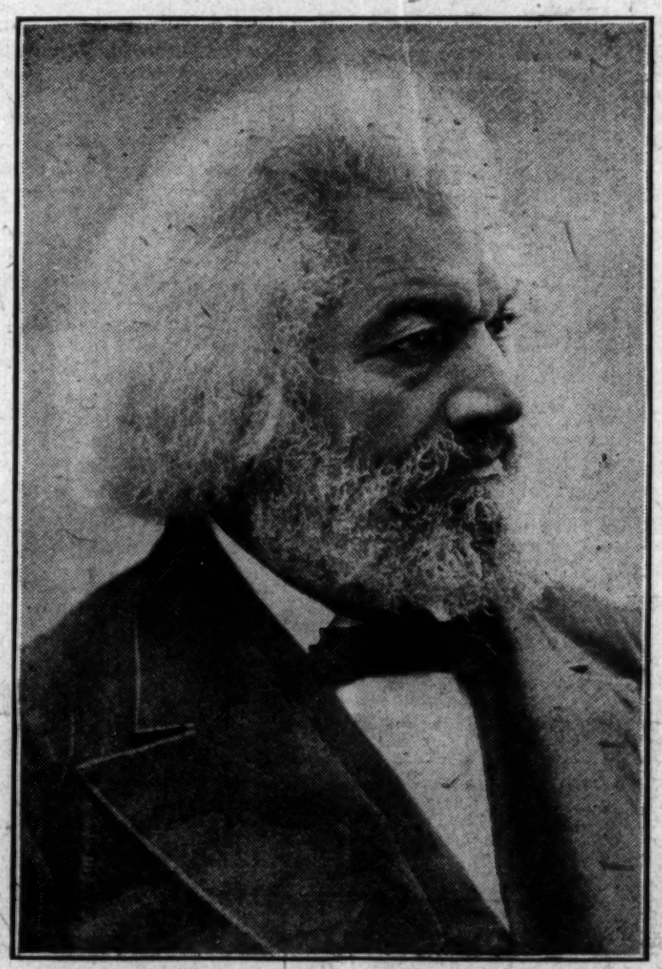
I am convinced that the people of this community will demand a fair election. They will see to it that every vote is counted for the candidate for which it is cast.

There are to be some important changes in the School Board in July. Mrs. Mollie Church Terrell will be succeeded by a very eminent authoress of this city, Miss J. Chanie, and Emma Patterson will be reinstated to her former position. John Nalle will be reduced and transferred. Professor F. L. Cardoza will be reappointed supervising principal.

The people will request the reappointment of Captain Oyster, Dr. Everman, and Mr. Cox. All three are good men.

I don't like a liar. There should be honesty in politics as well as in all other branches of the body-politic.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON



FREDERICK DOUGLASS, THE AGITATOR AND ORATOR.

Things are becoming lively now. Between now and the ime for the election of delegates you will see many changes.

My genial friend, Hon. Ralph W. Tyler, is a journalist of ability. He knows how to run a newspaper, and knows how one should be conducted.

I never saw so many hungry politicians in my life. Bob Keys, one of the managers of the Horner-Flathrs ticket, as well as my friend Horner, declared that the discharged ex-Negro detective would be reinstated in his old job. It would be easier for

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CHASE TO DOVER

Washington, D. C.,
March 23rd, 1908.

Hon. Elmer Dover,
Sec. National Committee.

Dear Sir:

Saturday, March 14th, 1908, between the hours of 10.30 and 11 a.m., I called at the office of Mr. Sidney Bieber, chairman of the Election Board for the District of Columbia, appointed by the National Republican Committee in December, 1907, for the the purpose of arranging for the election of delegates from this city to the National Republican Convention, which is to meet in Chicago, Illinois, June 16, 108. The chairman, Mr. Bieber, had previously announced that he and his committee would be in his (Bieber's) office on that day from nine o'clock a.m. to 12 noon, for the purpose of allowing all candidates for delegates to the National Republican Convention to qualify.

I waited in his office long after the hour designated by him, but he did not show up, and neither was Mr. Collins, the other member of the Committee, notified that such a meeting would be held. March 14th, I addressed the enclosed letter to Mr. Bieber, and up to date I have received no response. Saturday, March 21, I called again, by engagement, at his office—I am quite sure it was about 5.30 p.m.—and among other things I said that I was willing and prepared to qualify my delegation for the election, and in addition I said that I would give him a petition of one thousand names of qualified Republicans if he would place my ticket. He emphatically declined. You are aware, Mr. Secretary, that I have supported the principles of the Republican party long before Mr. Sidney Bieber knew what the Republican party meant, and I yet believe in the great principles of that party. I can't see what authority Mr. Bieber has to ignore any Republican who presents himself to qualify with his Committee when (he) the chairman has violated the rules. It is quite evident that no legal call has been issued by the Election Board, and as the chairman has violated the rules that he made I respectfully request that you direct the Election Board to place my ticket on the official list or permit me to appeal to the qualified registered voters in this city and present my claim to your Committee.

Awaiting an early reply, believe me to be,

Very respectfully yours,
W. Calvin Chase.

WHAT THE COLORED CITIZEN HAS LOST.

The citizens of Washigton, that is the colored citizens, have lost a great deal since their emancipation. There was a time when the colored citizens of Washington, notwithstanding the prejudice against them, soon after the war, stood well with the community.

The most powerful institution held by the colored people was the Freedmen's Savings Bank. At that time the Washington colored society was controlled by the employes in this bank, known as the "Bank Ring." Then there was the Legislature and the Common Council, the Police and Fire Commissioner, the colored treasurer, the late John T. Johnson, father of Mr. Jerome A. Johnson, one of the most eminent colored men in this city. The colored citizens managed their own schools; indeed, had the disbursement of their part of the school funds. It was through the treachery of certain Negro politicians that they lost the elective franchise, the control of the school, and everything else.

Laborers under the Board of Public Works were receiving from $2.00 to $2.50 per day.

The last election held in this city was one of the bloodiest that ever took place in this city. Colored men voted outright the Democratic ticket and were mobbed. The last vote, on the four million loan, greatly embarrassed the taxpayers. The people were taxed by irresponsible voters who held no property. The condition of the colored people today is worse than it has ever been, and it is getting worse.

The condition of the colored schools is worse today than it has ever been. The colored people continued to fight their colored superintendent, Mr. George F. T. Cook, until today their school system is on the downward road.

Most Venerable Patriarch, John Francis N. Wilkinson, Sr., conferred the initiatory degree of the G. W. O. of Odd Fellows upon his son, John F. N. Wilkinson, Jr., at the meeting of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 1028, Thursday, March 19th.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

The Sunday School of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church has purchased a stereopticon, and an illustrated review of the lessons is given quarterly. At the end of the last quarter, Sunday evening, March 22, the superintendent, Mr. William I. Lee, assisted by Prof. Benjamin Washington, gave a most excellent lecture and review. The lecture, accompanied by the illustrations, was interspersed with recitations, solos, etc., which were greatly enjoyed by the large number of children present, including a liberal number of adult visitors.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

The rumor that the old Government Printing Office is regarded as a menace is being denied by the officials.

Robert L. Downing appeared before three large audiences last Sunday as an evangelist.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatriz L. Chase.

In a message from Senator Tillman it states that he is slowly improving, but it is doubtful whether he will return to Washington again during the present Congress.

Mrs. Laura Lemon Turner, wife of Bishop Turner, has been elected as general president of Connectional Woman's H. and F. Missionary Society.

It is rumored that Minister Wu has given an invitation for the Atlantic battleship fleet to stop at China on its way around the world.

Action was taken last Tuesday by the House Committee authorizing the construction at Boston of an immigrant station, not to exceed $250,000 in cost.

Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, who was bitten by a dog, and was given treatment developed rabies, but three women and two men, then choked himself to death by tying a collar around his neck, the early part of the week.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission of five to investigate the conditions of the jail and workhouse, was introduced in the Senate last Tuesday.

President Roosevelt has granted the request of Senator W. J. Bryan, who died last Sunday at Providence Hospital, to name one of the battleships now being constructed the "Florida."

Mrs. Elizabeth Sousa, mother of the band master, lost her suit instituted to obtain $1,000 accrued pension money due her as the widow of Antonio Sousa. The suit was dismissed last week.

It is officially stated that the death rate and sick rate in Panama is lower than Washington, Baltimore, or New Orleans.

Among the dinners and receptions given in honor of Senator P. C. Knox the testimonial by the Pennsylvania ent were all the high officials.

Rev. Radcliffe, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, says, "The time is coming when a larger co-operation and mutual partnership between men will take place." His sympathies are with the ones who toil.

Mr. B. T. Washington is reported as saying that during the month of January there were 24,332 arrests, of which 33 were for drunkenness.

Many persons are connecting themselves with the American National Red Cross Society, since the Government decided that it should be open to every good American citizen.

According to the Afro-American Ledger, some of the ladies of Baltimore are wearing "parasols and umbrellas for hats." Must be very large hats.

The forty-fifth annual session of the Washington Conference opened in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Orchard street near Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore.

It is said that Williams Industrial College, of Little Rock, Ark., after five years' existence, has closed its doors. The property is in the hands of ereditors.

It is said that the depositors of the Oriental Bank in New York, which failed during the recent financial panic, will be paid in full.

The Health Department statistics at Baltimore, Md., show that tuberculosis caused the death of 112 persons during the month of February, in that city.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was forty-five years old last Monday, the court being organized March 23, 1863.

Samuel Einstein, who has been for thirty-five years District Poundmaster, has impounded during that time over 200,000 dogs and put to death of that number 90,000.

Spencer C. Cavendish, the eighth Duke of Devonshire, died at Cannes, France, last Tuesday of heart failure. The Duke owned 185,000 acres of land and many mines.

It is reported that the present King of Portugal who was wounded in the attack in which King Carlos and the Crown Prince were killed, will likely lose his arm.

DISH FOR BREAKFAST

FRIED BREAD A SPLENDID ADDITION TO MENU.

New York Newspaper Bemoans Fact That This Delicacy Is Comparatively Unknown in the North —Cuban "Oyalda."

Visitors to New Orleans never fail to retain the most pleasant recollections of the hours spent at the old French market, and among these memories few are recalled with more genuine delight than those which bring back the scene of some quaint old coffee stall, with its great, thick cups of strong black coffee and its invariable accompaniment, a plate heaped high with that greatest of all attractions, fried bread, says the New York Times.

It is rather strange, in view of the fact that fried bread is eaten with such gusto in New Orleans, that it does not appear more frequently upon the breakfast tables in the north. Comparatively easy to make and a most delectable change from the ordinary round of rolls, toast and biscuits, it would appear as though the energetic housewife who is always on the lookout for novelties of a culinary character should be only too glad to take advantage of this opportunity to break the monotony of her morning menu.

And if you don't believe that it is good—this fried bread of the French market coffee stalls—just try it some morning when you have mixed bread and still some dough on hand. That is to say, instead of molding this dough into the form of biscuits, to be baked in the oven, shape it into oblong pieces about the shape of the regulation French roll and then drop them into deep fat, to fry to that attractive brown tint that is recognized as the proper hue for doughnuts. Served with coffee and plenty of fragrant butter, they will prove a delight to the heart of the most morose of pessimists until life to him will seem actually worth living.

Still another delectable breakfast bread is the "oyalda," or fried bread, that is so invariable a part of every morning's repast in Cuba. To make this bread mix two cupfuls of flour with the well-beaten yolks of two eggs and a generous tablespoonful of lard. Salt the mixture a little and stir the ingredients together thoroughly. When well mixed, add enough water to make a dough, but keep working it over and over until it shows by its texture that it is extremely light. When this result has been secured, roll the dough very thin, and, having cut it into small cakes, either round, square or oblong in shape, fry them in deep fat. Serve them as hot as possible, sprinkling them, if desired, with powdered sugar.

Southern Eggnog.

For each individual use one tablespoon granulated sugar, one tablespoon whisky, one-half cup milk and cream mixed. Separate the eggs. Beat the yolks thoroughly, slowly adding a small portion of whisky at a time until all has been used and the eggs present the appearance of having been cooked by the whisky. This process destroys the raw egg taste. Whip the whites to a stiff froth. Add the sugar to the whites until all has been consumed. Add the milk and cream to the yolks and whisky. Lastly carefully fold in the whites and sugar. Fill the glasses with the mixture and grate a small quantity of nutmeg on the top of each glass.

Spanish Beans.

Soak two and a half cups of small red beans in cold water over night. In the morning cover with fresh water and simmer gently for two hours. Fry two good sized onions a delicate brown in a scant half cup of olive oil; add two whole sweet Chili peppers, omitting the seeds, and salt to taste. Turn in to the beans, cover and cook slowly for two and a half hours. Just before they are done add a tablespoonful of vinegar. These keep well and are even better warmed up than when fresh.

Remnants of Ham with Peas.

Cut the ham into small cubes; measure and add an equal quantity of peas. In using canned peas rinse them well with cold water and drain. Mix the peas and ham, and for one and one-half cups add a cup of white sauce seasoned with a teaspoon of lemon juice, a dash each of nutmeg and cayenne, and salt to taste. Mix well and add one egg well beaten. Turn into a buttered baking dish, cover with buttered bread crumbs, and bake in a hot oven until well browned.

Vanilla Ice Cream and Cherries.

Drain half a can of cherries without stones; boil down the juice and add sugar enough to make it a thick syrup; when hot pour over the cherries, and cool; make a plain vanilla ice cream, put into glasses, and add a little syrup and a few cherries. This may have sherry added to the syrup before pouring over the cherries.—Harper's Bazar.

Parsnip Raisin Pie.

Boil ten parsnips till done. Peel, core, mash to a pulp. Add salt, pepper, and butter to taste; add seedless raisins and mold into pones. Baste while baking with roast beef gravy or drawn butter till brown. Serve hot. This amount will serve six people.

To Remove Stains from Enamel.

To clean and remove all stains from enamel rub well with salt moistened with vinegar. This will clean equally well enameled pots and pans, no matter how burnt or discolored.

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

Recipe for Those Fond of Old-Fashioned Doughnuts.

Beat three eggs in a large bowl for five minutes, said Juliet Corson, stir into them one cupful of granulated sugar, one level teaspoonful of salt, one pint of sweet milk and one-third of a nutmeg grated; sift together, three times, two cupfuls of flour and one level teaspoonful each of cream of tartar and saleratus; stir the flour quickly into the ingredients already mixed in the bowl. Just flour enough is required to make a dough only stiff enough to handle. If more than two cupfuls are needed stir it into the dough, but remember to make it only stiff enough to roll out. Handle the dough very quickly and lightly and as little as possible. As soon as it is mixed turn it from the bowl on a floured pastry board; dust a little flour over it; roll it out half an inch thick; cut it in rounds with a biscuit cutter, or a thin cup or glass dipped in flour, and cut a small ball from the middle of each round with a small tin cutter, or the top of a pepper box dipped in flour. Have ready a frying kettle half-full of smoking fat; put into it as many doughnuts as will float without pressing against each other, and fry them light brown; take them out of the fat with a skimmer, letting the fat drain from them. When all are fried roll them in powdered sugar and use them either hot or cold.

WHEN PUTTING AWAY CLOTHES.

Proper Ways to Pack and Avoid Formation of Creases.

Never fold trousers into less than a third of their length as it ruins the shape.

For a neat fold place the two innermost buttons on the top of each other, when the trousers will lie naturally of themselves. Double from the legs upwards, and if then too long for the space in trunk or in suit case, fold the legs in two outwards, never inwards.

Always turn up the collars of coats before folding. This avoids ugly creasing.

Lay the coat lining downwards, and fold the sleeves in two towards the shoulder. Then fold the coat in two, shoulder to shoulder. Make a dent at each armpit, and double once more from base to collar this time.

If packing a frock coat repeat the same process, folding the garment over from lapels downwards over the sleeves before doubling the first time, and the tails up towards the collar before putting in the last fold.

Spanish Hash.

Boil a cupful of well washed rice in salted water. When done and while still hot add a tablespoonful of butter. Put into a frying pan a tablespoonful of olive oil and brown lightly in it a minced onion. Add two cupfuls minced roast beef, two cupfuls tomato, one seeded pepper chopped, 12 olives stoned and chopped and a tablespoonful Worcestershire sauce. Put in a casserole or any earthen baking dish a layer of the rice, then the meat. Finish the top with grated cheese and cracker crumbs and bake slowly 15 minutes. Serve in dish. This makes a very hearty dish and is an excellent way of using up leftovers of meat.

Macaroni can be used in place of the rice, or bread crumbs can be substituted.

Peanut Sandwich.

Take one pound unroasted peanuts, shell them, pour hot water over them to remove skins easily, roast with butter to a nice brown, chop fine with food chopper. Make a dressing of the yoke of two eggs, one teaspoonful of mustard, butter the size of a walnut, and three-fourths cup of vinegar. Stir all well together, cook until thick in a double cooker. Cool this and stir in three tablespoons thick cream. Mix this with the peanuts, spread on bread, and lap together.

Hot Potato Salad.

Cut six medium sized cold boiled potatoes in very thin slices. Cover the bottom of a baking dish with potatoes, season with salt and pepper, sprinkle with finely chopped celery, then with finely chopped parsley. Mix two tablespoonfuls each of tarragon and cider vinegar and four tablespoonfuls of olive oil; then add one slice of lemon cut one-third of an inch thick. Bring to the boiling point, pour over potatoes, cover, and let stand in a moderate oven until thoroughly heated. —Woman's Home Companion.

Southern Batter Bread.

One quart of white cornmeal, half teaspoonful soda, enough buttermilk or clabber milk to make a pliable batter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir well and bake thoroughly in gem pan of heavy iron or pour thin layer in iron skillet. Serve pippin apple sauce and Kentucky bacon with this for breakfast.

Chocolate Hint.

The reason that so many persons find chocolate and cocoa indigestible is the undercooking that they receive. About 11 per cent. of the chocolate bean is starch, and starch needs cooking before going into the human stomach. The best cocoa is cooked at least ten minutes before the milk is put in. Then the milk is only brought to the scalding point.

Peeling Oranges.

If oranges are left for five minutes in boiling water they will peel much easier and the white inner skin will come away as well. This would greatly simplify the preparation of sliced oranges and orange and cream dishes for children's tea.

TO REMOVE STAINS

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MOST OBSTINATE CASES.

To Furbish Soiled Woodwork—Cleaning the Bathtub—Greasy Sink—Treatment for Creaking Door Hinges.

Pour kerosene on the soiled woodwork and let it stand for an hour or more to soften the dirt; then wash with soap and warm water and wipe dry.

Next rub on a mixture of kerosene and turpentine—one-third turpentine and two-thirds oil. Polish with soft old flannel. Let it rest for an hour or two; then polish with soft linen.

If the surface is very dull, dirty and scratched, instead of washing with soap and water, add more oil and sprinkle powdered rottenstone over it. Rub gently and regularly, first with a circular motion and then with the grain of the wood. When the surface is smooth and bright, rub off the rottenstone and finish as you would after washing with soap and water.

To clean the bathtub, first dry it, then rub the stains with a piece of flannel dipped in kerosene. If the stains are very obstinate, scour them with a flannel well moistened with kerosene; then sprinkle them with salt. After the bath has been cleansed, remove all traces of kerosene by washing it thoroughly with hot water and soap.

If the sink gets greasy, a little kerosene well rubbed in will make it beautifully clean.

Zinc buckets and tins, if cleaned with kerosene, will look as good as new.

Kerosene is also used to dissolve grease that has hardened on the metal work of mangles and wringing machines. The metal work should be oiled with the kerosene and the machine worked for a minute or two until the grease becomes liquid, which should then be wiped off with an old duster.

Kerosene is employed for the removal of paint stains. The stain, if on colored clothes, must be dipped in the coal oil and rubbed between the hands, then washed in soapy water.

If the stain is on a white garment it should be treated as for kerosene washing. If after boiling any trace of stain is left it can be removed by washing and rubbing in soap and water.

Creaking door hinges should be rubbed with a feather dipped in kerosene. This simple treatment will at once stop the unpleasant, nerve-jarring noise.

Grass stains on table linen yield to kerosene.

Celeried Oysters.

Wash one pint of oysters, drain and dry in napkin. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter and roll one-half cupful of cracker crumbs. Dip the oysters in the butter, then in crumbs after adding a dash of salt and pepper. Cook in hot buttered frying pan. Spread on slices of well-buttered toasted bread. Pour over them white sauce, and sprinkle with finely chopped celery.

White Sauce—Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, blend with it two tablespoonfuls flour; season with salt and pepper, adding gradually one cupful scalded milk. This is excellent prepared in a chafing dish.

A Table Novelty.

Here's a change from the familiar fingerbowl.

A hostess with a fondness for things Japanese introduced it.

She had little wicker baskets placed before each guest.

In each basket was a folded napkin of Japanese material.

These napkins had been made quite moist, but not dripping, with perfumed water.

Each guest used this napkin, keeping it folded, on lips and fingers.

To Clean White Enamel.

Soap never should be used in cleaning paint, especially white enamel or any paint with a gloss, as it removes the gloss, which is its chief charm. If in washing enameled woodwork a cupful of common carpenter's glue is melted and poured into a pail of warm water it not only will facilitate the cleansing but will leave a high gloss such as new paint has. If once used this common glue will become a household necessity.

Eggless Ginger Cake.

Put a pint of good sirup into a deep bowl, stir in sifted flour until mass begins to break or crumble. Add two large tablespoonfuls lard and a good pinch salt. (Melt lard after measuring.) Put in ginger to suit taste and last add one and a half cupfuls boiling water in which are dissolved three teaspoonfuls soda. Bake in slow oven 45 minutes. Spice and raisins may be added.

Apple Salad.

Pare, quarter and core six tart apples. Cut the quarters in halves lengthwise and then slice. Wash and crisp the lettuce and arrange it in a salad bowl. Add the apple and sprinkle over it a finely chopped Spanish pepper and a cupful of chopped walnuts and almonds. Pour a French dressing over all and serve.—What-to-Eat.

Ham Patties.

Mix one pint cold boiled ham, chopped fine, with two parts bread crumbs wet with milk. Put the batter in gem pans, hollow out center, break one egg in each, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and cover with cracker or bread crumbs and bake until browned over.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided.

The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street nortm, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District — All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Emergency Dessert.

(The egg could be omitted). One-half pound of cooked and stoned prunes, one pared apple, juice of half a lemon if at hand, one and one-third cups flour, three level teaspoons of baking powder, half a teaspoon salt, quarter cup of butter, one beaten egg, about 1½ cups milk. Put prunes and apple in pudding dish with lemon juice and lots of butter, a little salt, also sugar if needed. Make a moist biscuit dough of the other ingredients. Spread over the prunes, bake about 20 minutes. Serve hot with cream and sugar.

Apple Fritters.

One cup flour, one and one-half level teaspoon baking powder, two level tablespoons sugar, two-thirds cup milk, one egg well beaten, two medium sized apples cut into small, thin slices.

Sift together the flour, baking powder, and sugar, add gradually the milk, then the egg. Beat well and stir in the apple. Drop by spoonfuls into deep, hot fat. Drain on brown paper and serve with maple sirup or a sweet sauce.

Quick Biscuits.

Into a quart of flour chop a tablespoonful each of butter and cottolene, first sifting the flour twice with a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. When the butter is like a coarse powder, moisten with enough cold milk to enable you to roll out the soft dough. Turn upon a floured board and roll out lightly and cut quickly, handling as little as possible. Bake in a quick oven and serve at once.

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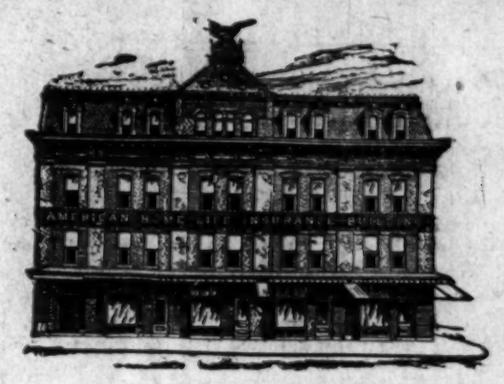

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WOMEN'S GUIDE.

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FOR AMERICA ALONE

PATRIOT'S AEROPLANE WILL NOT AID FOREIGNERS.

James F. Scott, Who Has Captured Contract from Government, Believes Air Craft Will Revolutionize Warfare.

Chicago.—James F. Scott, to whom the government has awarded a $10,000 contract for an aeroplane, says that within five years the development of flying apparatus will have gone so far that aeroplane ships, carrying crews of 20 to 30 men, will be making regular flights of 2,000 miles at a clip. He looks for progress to be made similar to that with the automobile, which has reached the present state of perfection within a decade.

Mr. Scott is a scenic artist 45 years old. He has made at least a dozen working models, and the apparatus to be built for the war department is to consist of two main perfectly horizontal planes, with several smaller intermediary planes, the whole weighing 1,500 pounds.

Mr. Scott is intensely interested in the subject of aerial navigation, has decided ideas as to how a patriotic American's knowledge and studies and investigations in any line of scientific endeavor should be used freely and unreservedly for the use of his government—and for the advantage of no other—and is firmly convinced that the need for all naval strength will be entirely done away with when aerial navigation, by aeroplanes, shall have been perfected. The possibility of building a fleet of air craft which can destroy the mightiest leviathan of the sea by dropping explosives he regards as sure in time not only to revolutionize all warfare, but absolutely to do away with it.

"The reason I wrote the government authorities that my invention would be at their service for $10,000, unreservedly," said Mr. Scott, in an interview, "is that I believe all patriotic Americans should devote their efforts to the welfare of their government, provided their lines of endeavor lie along lines like mine, and that a prohibitive price should not be put upon their work. I have the greatest faith in the idea that the United States is the country which is destined to reach the greatest heights in civilization, holding up the beacon

JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT

for other peoples, and I believe every true American patriot should further this advance with all the earnestness that in him lies."

To emphasize his patriotic motives Mr. Scott said in the course of the interview: "If the representative of any foreign power—England, France, Germany or other nation—came to me and told me that £1,000,000 lay in a bank subject to my check, provided I would turn over to them even the diagrams of my aeroplane, I would refuse such offer. No amount of money could persuade me to sell my invention to a foreign power."

"I ask for no aggrandizement, nor the plaudits of the multitudes," says this sane inventor. "I hope to earn a fellowship in the ranks of those whose only aim is to do good. 'By their works ye shall know them.' I do not even ask to be given credit for good intentions.

"Although many people who have not studied the matter may scoff, I venture to predict that within five years there will be constructed aeroplane ships to carry crews of 20 to 30 men, having engines of from 600 to 1,000-horse power and capable of flight of 2,000 miles at a clip.

"The ship which I am building according to the specifications furnished the government will stay in the air one hour, will make its ascents and descents without danger, and will carry two men. My experiments have proved to me that the planes above and below must be perfectly flat and there will be no curves or concavity in them. During the hour that it remains in the air my ship will maintain its equilibrium, be under perfect control and move in all directions, as required by the specifications required by the signal corps.

"As compared with the aeroplanes of the near future the craft so far made are as dugouts to the most modern ocean liner. I have the greatest respect and consideration for all the efforts that have been made by M. Henry Farman, the Wright brothers, Israel Ludlow, Santos-Dumont, Herring, Prof. Langley, Lilienthal, Octave Chanute and all the others. I have studied their craft and have read, I think, nearly all that has been written about them."

MRS. "FIGHTING BOB" EVANS.

Wife of Rear Admiral Well Supplied with War-Like Relatives.

Washington.—Had Mrs. Evans, wife of "Fighting Bob," been born a boy, she likely would have chosen a military or naval life.

Her father was a stanch union man, although not a fighter; her brother, Harry Taylor, commanded the Indiana during the Spanish war; another brother is attached to the ordnance department at Washington; another, now dead, was a captain of artillery; her son, Frank Evans, is in the navy; her two daughters studied to be nurses for the Red Cross service, and

MRS. CHARLOTTE EVANS

her husband is the foremost fighting figure in this country to-day.

Her great-grandfather was Capt. Daniel Morgan of revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Evans' maiden name was Charlotte Taylor. She was the sister of Evans' chum, and the sweetheart of his boyhood days. They were married in 1871. While their home is in Washington, owing to Mrs. Evans' wishes, they have lived much of their time at their cottage on the government reserve just outside the sea front at Fort Munroe.

Mrs. Evans is a woman of culture and mistress of many accomplishments, not the least of which is playing hostess with charming grace.

She was born and reared in Washington in an atmosphere which fostered her inherent patriotism, a patriotism which prompted her to say to her only son, whom he chose the naval life, "God speed you. May you be as brave a sailor as your father."

Probably no woman in the world is so plentifully supplied with war-like relatives, and she glories in them all.

Mrs. Evans' father for years was the proprietor of a book store on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, a scholarly man, a lover of books and a keen student of human nature. He purchased the first bond issued by the government in connection with the civil war, and this bond, appropriately framed, is one of the dearest possessions of Mrs. Evans.

WOULD CHANGE OLD GLORY.

Philadelphian Submits Design Putting Stars in a Circle.

Washington.—The field of stars on the United States flag is becoming overcrowded with stellar emblems. As new states are added the difficulty increases of placing the stars in a graceful manner on the field and still leave room for others to be added. A bill has therefore been introduced in congress to rearrange the stars so as

Vogt's Flag Design.

to make it possible to add the stars from time to time without disturbing the general plan.

This idea has been anticipated by a private citizen, Henry Vogt, of Philadelphia, who has designed a flag for which the thanks of the war department have been extended.

Mr. Vogt would place the stars in a circle, with a keystone design in the center, leaving room for the addition of stars around the circle.

Request He Couldn't Grant.

One of District Attorney Jerome's chief assistants in New York has a young son who occupies almost as much of his time as does the office business. "Just now," said the prosecutor, "I divide my leisure daylight between the menagerie in Central park and the Bronx zoo. While I always try to grant any reasonable request, there are times when I give up. The other day he wanted a lion, and I produced one. Then a monkey, and I lugged him into the monkey house. The next demand was for an angel, and I quit. And I couldn't explain that in my business I wouldn't know an angel if I saw one."

PEDDLERS OF ROME

PUMPKIN SEEDS STILL SOLD AS IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Onions and Garlic, Hot Roast Pears and Apples, and Water for the Bride—Whole Families Among the Venders.

Rome.—The majority of the lower classes in Rome do most of their marketing and shopping in the streets, and this custom accounts for the large number of peddlers, hucksters and itinerant venders who crowd the city.

These street merchants are divided into two classes, those who cater to the foreigner and sell mosaics, old coins and fragments of marble of dubious authenticity, flowers, bits of brocade, shawls of Roman silk, picture post cards and even alleged Turkish carpets, and the others, who are more numerous and whose wares are for the exclusive use of the native householder. To the latter class, for instance, belongs the buscolinaro, or seller of dried pumpkin seeds, which are greatly relished by the Romans, who are in the habit of eating them during the long waits between the acts in the theaters and in the public parks while the band plays, as well as in the wine shops, where their sale is encouraged by the host, who knows full well their thirst increasing property. The origin of the custom is said to date back to classic times, when pumpkin seeds were sold during the gladiatorial games in the Circus Maximus and Coliseum.

A frequent sight in the streets of Rome is that of men, and very often boys, with strings of plaited onions and garlic slung over their shoulders, who cry their wares with the full force of southern lungs. They come from Naples and the Abruzzi, and if you question them they assure you that they are selling the produce of their own little farms.

But no genuine Roman will believe such a statement, as the conviction prevails, based probably on the cheapness of the price, that the onions and garlic sold in the streets of Rome have been purloined.

Although summer is the season of the itinerant vender who travels about from street to street calling on the passerby to buy his wares, which he carries on a wooden tray strapped to his shoulders, still there are certain men who only come in winter. On

Onion and Garlic Sellers.

the first chilly evening of November a sad insistent cry is heard at dusk by the dwellers in the old parts of Rome. Its sound is muffled and indistinct; it begins in a high monotone, dying down to a prolonged sigh.

To the uninitiated it sounds like a cry for help. One rushes to open the window and the cry becomes clearer. The word "Petr—ai" is distinguished. Then you see in the distance a man with a huge brass kettle slung over his shoulders. He sells hot roast pears and apples, and "Petrai" stands for "pere cotte," which are greatly relished by the cabbies and newsboys.

Just as the apple man appears with the night, the seller of a native mineral water arrives at the first peep of dawn. His stock is water from a spring outside the Porta del Popolo, celebrated with the Romans from time immemorial. "Acqua Acetosa buona per la sposa" (Acetosa water good for the bride) is his shrill cry as, seated on a small cart loaded with straw-covered flasks filled with the water and drawn by a sleepy donkey, he slowly goes through the streets of Rome.

Every good citizen realizes when he hears the familiar cry that there is still time for another short nap. The acquacetosaro is the early bird of Roman life.

Peddling is a very profitable trade, as both shop rent and taxes are saved provided the seller keeps moving. Hence the country people are more successful in this line than the city bred. Being used to walking over the rough country roads an entire day on the move through Rome does not tire them.

Whole families from the Abruzzi mountains are in the business. The father will perhaps sell native handmade lace and embroidery, the mother will probably be an bustaia, or corset seller, with a gay collection of brightly colored wares, following closely in her husband's wake but never with him; the son will hawk handkerchiefs, pins, buttons, shoe laces, while another member of the family sells brooms and brushes.

Each one is a specialist in the wares he sells and each has his own clients for whom he makes special prices, thus saving them the trouble of haggling. Of the occasional customer he asks double the price, but is willing to sell for much less provided the purchaser has the time and patience to bargain with him.

ADOPTS A CHINESE GIRL.

St. Louis Millionaire to Raise Her as His Daughter.

St. Louis.—A poor Chinese girl probably will become a St. Louis society belle because Murray Carleton, millionaire dry-goods merchant, clubman and society man, has adopted her. She is a living monument to his dead daughter, whose name, Lexie Rust Carleton, she bears.

The story of Mr. Carleton's Chinese "daughter" has just been revealed by him at a meeting of the Young

LEXIE RUST CARLETON

Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Centenary M. E. church, South.

Mourning the death nine years ago of his daughter, Lexie, Mr. Carleton shortly afterward was trying to devise a plan to perpetuate the memory of her in something real, live and tangible, when his attention was called to a little girl on the other side of the globe, just Lexie's age. He began, with the missionaries of that district of China, negotiations which culminated in his adoption of the girl under his dead daughter's name. The girl, then ten years old, was placed in the Susan B. Wilson school, at Sung Kong, and now, at the age of 19 years, is about to graduate.

Upon her graduation she will be given the choice of becoming Mr. Carleton's American daughter, or remaining his Chinese daughter and becoming a missionary to her people. She has announced her willingness to become a missionary, but Mr. Carleton, who has never seen her, desires that, before deciding she shall visit America and become acquainted with her "American father" and the other members of her "American family"—Mr. Carleton's wife and their eight children.

Although Miss Lexie Rust Carleton of China and the Carletons of St. Louis have never met, they know, from photographs, and from letters exchanged weekly, almost as much about each other as though she had been a member of the Carleton household all her life.

The case is already in the hands of the gossips and on all sides are being asked these questions: Will the smart set "accept" the Chinese girl socially? Dare the smart set reject the adopted daughter of Murray Carleton, one of the foremost men, commercially and socially, in St. Louis?

AUTHORS FOND OF MAINE.

Many of National Prominence Have Homes in That State.

The coast of Maine appears to have a peculiar attractiveness for authors. William Dean Howells, for example, has long had his summer home at Kittery Point, which is not far from Portsmouth. His house is surrounded by a fine old garden, in which the veteran author may often be seen at work. His library is located in an old barn set in the midst of an apple orchard.

A little further up the coast, at York Harbor, is the summer home of Thomas Nelson Page. It is located on a high point near the sea. Here, too, comes John Fox every summer to be the guest of Mr. Page.

Still farther on, at Kennebunkport, is the home of Mrs. Margaret Deland, who lives in a charming old-fashioned house surrounded by a real New England garden. Mrs. Deland has been particularly successful in raising jonquils. In fact, she has had such a large crop the past summer that she held a public sale of them and gave the proceeds to charity. Meredith Nicholson, the Indiana novelist, also has a home at Kennebunkport.

Various authors live on the many islands that stud the beautiful harbor of Portland. The best known is Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham, whose home is on Bailey's island. On another island not far away lives Commander Peary.—Saturday Evening Post.

SECOND BETSY ROSS

WOMAN WHO MAKES FLAGS FOR UNCLE SAM.

Miss Mary Woods, with Her Assistants, Turned Out 7,000 Last Year Which Cost an Average of Ten Dollars Apiece.

New York.—It was considered a wonderful achievement when patriotic Betsy Ross made the first flag for Uncle Sam. Ever since she has been glorified in story and song, and there is not a school child in the land who has not heard her name. In fact, there are still to be seen old-fashioned lithograph pictures of the prim, quaint little woman sitting on her back piazza working on the stars and stripes.

But there is a second Betsy Ross among us who deserves a great deal of credit, for where the former turned out one flag our modern Betsy turns out thousands.

The average visitor to the Brooklyn navy yard has no idea of what goes on within those grim military walls. Neither does he know that up on the third floor of the equipment department is our Betsy Ross No. 2, whose real name is Miss Mary A. Woods.

It is 28 years since Miss Woods entered the employ of the equipment department at the navy yard. At that time she was turning out filmy gowns and beautiful costumes for the fair ladies of Brooklyn, when she suddenly decided to make flags for Uncle Sam instead. Accordingly, she presented herself at the navy yard with the proper credentials and impressed the officials so agreeably that an armful of piece work was given to her to take home, as was the custom in those days. Soon thereafter she was made "quarterwoman" of the flag room in the equipment department, where she has been for more than a quarter of a century.

When Miss Woods first became "quarterwoman" — forewoman we would say in civil parlance—she had only six assistants. To-day she has under her 32 women and three men, who last year turned out 700 flags under her direction. Of these 1,580 were American, 500 were foreign ensigns, and the rest were signal flags.

Miss Woods has made and handled more flags than any other woman in

MISS MARY A. WOODS

the world, and 90 per cent. of all the work done at the equipment department is cut by her, as she is a past mistress in the art of cutting.

When Miss Woods has cut her bunting emblems they are turned over to their respective workers, who do nothing but that particular thing 313 days in the year.

There are eight hand workers who baste, embroider and do the fancy stitches required by our fastidious Uncle Sam and foreign despots. These women receive from $1.52, fourth-class work, to $2.24 a day, first-class work, for the pay in the navy is always by the multiple of eight. Many middle-aged women find employment in this department, and in eight years not one has been discharged for lack of work.

Miss Woods herself has taught her assistants all that they know of flag making.

Miss Woods loves the beautiful, soft, all-wool bunting, and takes great pride in displaying it even before it is transformed into a flag. The velvets, laces, silks and satins of her dressmaking days seem frivolous compared with the fast colored buntings, the choicest output of the Lowell mills.

"Last year," said she, "we used 140,000 yards. Can you imagine it? And ten years ago we used only 40,000 yards. It cost Uncle Sam last year to run this room alone $70,000. Of this amount $50,000 was used for materials and $20,000 for labor."

"No, the work is never monotonous," says Miss Woods, "for there is something new to learn each day. For instance, just before the fleet started for the Pacific the signals were changed, and all the flags had to be altered accordingly. Then you see there are a great variety of flags—108 in all and 31 foreign ones. So how can the work be monotonous?

"And what is the most intricate flag to make? By all odds the San Salvador, because it is more concentrated. And the only flag on which the front is not the same as the back is the Paraguay, which has a lion on the front and a red five-pointed star on the back. There is more cutting, though, on a No. 10 30-inch ensign than on a No. 1 ensign 36 feet long."

CLEARS KNOTTY RAIL TANGLE.

Judge Who Decided Fish-Harriman Illinois Central Dispute.

Chicago.—Judge Farlin Q. Ball, who dissolved the injunction restraining E. H. Harriman and others from voting the proxies of the Union Pacific and the Railroad Securities company at the annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railway company, is a veteran of the civil war. He volunteered just after he had graduated from the University of Wisconsin and served to the finish, when he was discharged with the rank of major. He then set-

Judge Farlin Q. Ball.

tled in Danes county, Wis., and in 1895 was elected to the superior court bench. He has decided many important cases, among others the dispute between Chicago and its traction companies. In that case he held that the city had the right to regulate street car fares, and that the companies were obliged to grant universal transfers from one line to any of the others for a single fare. He is an acknowledged authority on banking and real estate law. He has been president of the Chicago Bar association and of the Chicago Law institute, and attorney for the west park board and the town of Cicero. He is just 70 years of age, but is a well-preserved man with a military bearing.

INDIAN PEACE MEDAL.

One of Seven Presented by President Madison to Chiefs.

Kansas City, Mo.—Nearly 100 years ago—1809 it was—James Madison, fourth president of the United States, made a treaty with seven Indian tribes that dwelt northwest of the Ohio river, in the heart of the wilderness. To each of the chiefs of these tribes, including the Delawares, the Pottawatomies and the Miami clans, the Great Father in Washington sent a token of the compact signed between them. The offering of the chief executive was a heavy silver medal, of fine workmanship, bearing on one side a raised bust of the president and on the other a design of a pair of clasped hands, beneath the crossed pipes of the white man and the red man—emblems of everlasting peace and friendship.

The medals were worn with much pride, doubtless, by the seven warriors so signally honored, then handed to succeeding generations and finally were mislaid or lost. So far as is

Obverse Side of Madison Indian Peace Medal.

known only one has ever been heard from by the United States government since that time. It is owned by a Rosedale, Kan., man, Corwin S. Curtis, proprietor of a woodworking factory and machine shop at 1718 Kansas City Avenue, in that city. Mr. Curtis has taken his medal to the national mint in Philadelphia and compared it with the bronze original there.

"The superintendent of the mint told me the medal is genuine and that it is the only one of the seven ever returned there," said Mr. Curtis a few days ago. "I have had the medal since 1868 and have refused to part with it for $1,000."

The medal in his possession is nearly three inches in diameter and is one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

Explained at Last.

"Why do they have a banking business connected with that large department store?"

"They put the money out at interest while the customers wait for change."—Reader.

THE BEE

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THE BEE'S POSITION.

The Bee has made a gallant and consistent fight for Senator Foraker. We challenge anyone to dispute this statement. Nothing that we can do or say for him now can alter his status as a presidential candidate. As a presidential quantity Senator Foraker is out of it. We regret to admit this, but it is a fact nevertheless, and even his warmest supporters now admit it, and the Senator, too, by his silence also admits it.

The Negroes of this country,and The Bee in common with them, admire him, and we owe him a debt of gratitude which we stood ready to pay. We are no less for him today than were were in the beginning.

When that greatest of all Negro friends was living, the lamented Charles Sumner, every Negro then living desired and hoped for his elevation to the presidency because of his manly and human stand for the Civil Rights Bill. The country, however,demanded Grant, and the race reluctantly bowed to the will of the great majority. The Negroes of this country, from one end to the other, have loyally stood by Senator Foraker, and hoped for his elevation to the presidency.The sentiment of the rest of the country, as expressed in the several State conventions thus far held, clearly demonstrates, even to the most ardent Forakerite, that the country is for Secretary Taft.

As we did in the case of Charles Sumner, the greatest of all white friends, so we must do today: bow to the will of the great majority, for the majority rules in this country. That's the principle upon which the Government is founded. If the Republican party says Taft, and if the Negroes of this country prefer the Republican party to the party of Tillman, Vardaman, et al., there is nothing left for us to do but to join in the general acclaim, and by so doing, and by lending our support to the success of the party place the race in position to share in the success the Republican party achieves.

The Bee recognizes that the party is greater than any man, and that the tail cannot wag the dog. We cannot wag the Republican party. As the party is greater than the creature, so are the interests of the race greater than the interests of one man. The Bee, because of the accursed and relentless opposition of the Democratic party to our race, must, of race necessity, stand for the Republican party. And there is where The Bee will stand, with or without Secretary Taft as the nominee.

TYLER, DOUGLASS AND MATTHEWS.

Hon. Ralph W. Tyler and the late Frederick Douglass seem to possess similar characteristics, so far as public criticisms are concerned. It may be because both of these distinguished men were journalists. Mr. Tyler is Auditor for the Navy Department ;the late Frederick Douglass was at one time Recorder of Deeds and United States Marshal.

Mr. Douglass, it is true, aside from looking out for his sons and daughters, never failed to look out for other colored people as well, notwithstanding the charge of nepotism against him, which brought forth the criticisms of the public press. Mr. Tyler is not charged with nepotism, but he is commended for doing his duty in his office and advancing worthy and competent colored employees in his office in violation of the journalistic prejudices of the white press. Mr. Tyler was appointed Auditor in recognition of meritorious services and his ability to run the office. President Roosevelt knew that Mr. Tyler would promote meritorious colored employes in his office, which he has done and is doing, notwithstanding the criticisms of the white press. The Bee takes this occasion to applaud the recent promotion of a colored employee in his office, and it hopes that he will continue to promote colored employees whenever an opportunity permits.

Mr. Tyler belongs to the new school of politicians, while Mr. Douglass belonged to the old. Tyler is for his people, without reservation; Douglass was for his people notwithstanding the charge of nepotism against him. Douglass was easily persuaded, but he would not compromise his people, and neither was he an unkind father. Mr. Douglass was, to some extent selfish, but not ambitious. He was brave in some instances, and defied the Secretary of State, the late James G. Blaine, when this Government wanted Mole St. Nicholas as a coaling station Douglass acted the man. He was weak when the late Charles Sumner wanted to resent the insult offered to him by Grant after his (Douglass') visit to San Domingo.

Ralph W. Tyler is reliable, and if he is ambitious he does not show it. He is brave and is not controlled by the blandishments of official power. He never was. He has acted the part of a man under all circumstances and conditions.

As Auditor for the Navy Department he has demonstrated more manhood than any other public official under the present Administration.

Mr. Cleveland had one appointee under his administration in the person of Hon. James C. Matthews, of Albany, who actually removed his white deputy recorder of deeds and appointed a colored man.

Tyler, Douglass, and Matthews. The first named runs his office according to law and to please and satisfy his people; the last two conducted their offices to suit themselves, at the same time guarding the interest of their people.

Matthews was not selfish. He was bold, and positive, and a man of ability. His deputy attempted to dictate terms to him, and he at once requested his resignation.

DOUGLAS MEMORIAL.

Dr. Booker T. Washington has made another appeal to the patriotic colored Americans in behalf of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Fund. This appeal should touch every tender chord in the body of every colored American.

Frederick Douglass was a human benefactor. He was always in the front rank, defennding his people and denouncing oppression. Let us forget his faults; let us forget his imperfections,because when he espoused the cause of freedom and denounced human slavery he had no faults. If he had any they came long after he realized that fredom would come to the slaves.

Let every coloredAmerican send a contribution to Dr. Washington, one of the most patriotic Americans in this country, whose worth and value will never be appreciated by the American Negro until after he is dead.

Dr. Washington's appeal should be responded to readily as an appreciation of what he is doing for the colored Americans throughout this civilized globe.

MAGNIFICENT TESTIMONIAL.

That vast audience that turned out last Wednesday evening to hear Dr. Washington in this city was a magnificent testimonial to the standing of this leader. Carping critics may exhaust the vocabulary of denunciatory words, but the fact remains, clear to all, that Booker T. Washington occupies a plane so far elevated above the low ground of criticism that the assaults of critics are as paper wads thrown against a stone wall. Here in Washington city the Doctor has had his share of critics. They have thrived here as anarchists have thrived at Paterson, N. J., but that audience of last Wedneday evening demonstrated that while they have thrived they have accomplished nothing. And there were three times the number of people admitted who were unable to gain admission. As the statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, in the gathering gloom of night, casts a ray of light over the waters as a beacon light, so does Dr. Washington shed light for his race.

A MIX-UP.

The Election Committee must adopt fair rules. Mr. Elmer Dover, secretary of the NationalCommittee, has informed the chairman of the local Election Committee that he must give thirty days' notice before any election for delegates takes place in this city.

There is a great mix-up. All the candidates are hopelessly divided. There will be a great deal of scratching when the election takes place. Quite likely the committee will permit each delegation to have one judge of election. This will insure a fair election, or rather it will give greater satisfaction to the candidates at any rate.

AUDITOR TYLER .

Auditor Ralph W. Tyler last week demoted a white clerk in his office, for intemperate habits and incapacity, from $1,600 to $800,and promoted a colored man from messenger at $1,200 to the $1,600 clerkship, and immediately some of the white newspapers began an assault on him. However, it did not disturb him in the least. He goes right along helping his race, unmindful or praise or criticism.

The editorial in last week's Independent on "Reinstatement of Negro Soldiers," which we reproduce in another column, is worthy of careful reading. Especially so because it comes from a magazine that never in all its history has failed to champion the cause of the Negro race. The independent has always been the Negro's friendly periodical.

IT WAS FINE.

From the Florida Brotherhood.

The issue of the Washington Bee last week was as fine as we have ever read. Every Negro who can vote in this country should send and get a copy. Send 5 cents. Washington Bee, Washington, D. C.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

Continued from page 1.

a jackass to go through the eye of a needle one inch in circumference than it will be for the ex-detective to be reinstated. If he is waiting for a reinstatement he might as well make a will now of his last effects. This is a jolly that is without an effect and a declaration of a weak mind.

Colored men in the Government Printing office are glad that Mr.Stillings is gone. Captain Bryan is the man to be Public Printer. I don't know of a more popular man that Captain Bryan.

Rounder.

BOOKER WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page.)

to meet so many good friends, to note their striking evidences of propress, culture and public-spirit, and to come into intimate touch with the massive machinery of the great Government under the sun. He regretted his inability to come oftener, but assured them that though absent he might be in the flesh he was always thinking of the people and working for them, striving as best he may to make their opportunities broader and their lives brighter.

Self-Helpfulness the Keynote of Success.

Dr. Washington spoke, in part, as follows:

Permit me to thank you of both races for the cordial welcome extended to me, and to express my sense of gratitude to the many distinguished individuals who have come to this meeting in person.

To all races and groups of individuals there come times when the atmosphere about them is charged with discussion, excitement and uncertainty. During all such seasons we should learn, and are learning, to practice self-control, and deport ourselves with calmness and dignity. Political issues come and go. They are new today and old tomorrow. What is condemned today is praised tomorrow. There are certain things, however, which remain — are the same yesterday, today and tomorrow, to which we as a race of people must give constant heed. Ther are certain elements in race building that abide forever. Th race that clings to the essentials — the fundamentals of life, that does not permit itself to be deceived into grasping the shadow for the substance, will succeed. The race that keeps steadily in view in the midst of excitement and temptation the main thing in life, the laying of a foundation for high and useful citizenship by securing property, learning useful habits, the cultivation of high moral and Christian habits, will win its way in the world in spite of all predictions to the contrary.

Man may draw racial and color lines, but the forces of nature, soil, air, sunshine and rain yield their riches as readily to the touch of the bland hand as to the hand of the whitest Anglo-Saxon. (Great applause.)

Let Us Emphasize Advantages.

With all their disadvantages, the black youths of this country have a chance to secure wealth, to lead useful lives, that is far beyond that of the youths of the olden countries of Europe. We must learn to emphaasize our advantages more and our disadvantages less. We must learn to call attention more to our success and less to our troubles. The world wants to hear of triumph, but soon tires of hearing of calamity.

In the case of the Negro, our life and our interests may be divided into two parts: the help we can render ourselves and the help which those outside of our race can extend to us. Tonight, for the most part, I want to emphasize what we can do for ourselves. (Cries of "That's it.)

Human nature is so constituted that the weak individuals and races yield to the temptation of placing all the blame for their failures in life upon someone aside from themselves. Weakness invites dependence upon others. Strength invites self-reliance. There are certain things which our friends can do for us. There are certain other things which no one except ourselves can do. Others may encourage, help and stimulate, but we must depend upon ourselves for the most part for success in life. No one can pass a law to prevent the Negro youths from becoming just as industrious, just as economical, just as clean morally as the youths of any other race. No one can pass a law to compel one race to respect another. We ourselves must invite respect by our conduct. (Amen!)

The Work at Tuskegee as an Example in Achievement.

At the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, for more than twenty years, a group of students and teachers has been trying to demonstrate to the world what the Negro can do in the way of self-help when given a chance. The fifteen hundred students, the one hundred and fifty-six teachers, the grounds, buildings and property, to the value of nine hundred thousand dollars, together with the thousands of men and women whom we have trained and are at work in every part of the South uplifting their race in the schoolroom, on the farm, in the shop, in housekeeping and in other directions, demonstrate conclusively the possibilities and opportunities for the black man in America. In the words of Henry Watterson, uttered in New York city at a great meeting some weeks ago, "No race in all history in a similar length of time has made such marvelous progress from darkness into light as is true of the American Negro." And let me repeat that there is nothing in our present condition and surroundings which should discourage and permanently dishearten us.

I wish that you might have been at Tuskege last month, when fifteen hundred hard-working, sturdy farmers met at Tuskegee for their annual conference. I wish that you might have heard them tell how they are buying land, building decent houses, erecting school buildings, extending the school terms, organizing and building churches. I wish you might have heard them tell how they are laying a permanent foundation for their life work.

Before we attempt to solve the race problem, each individual should see to it that he solves his own problem. (Amen!) We must not yield to the temptation of trying to take care of difficulties that are a thousand miles away from us, and fail to master the difficulties that are right in our own community.

Argue Not With Opponents; Show Them

If a man says that the Negro will not buy a farm, do not argue with him; show him a farm that the Negro has bought. If a man says the Negro will not building a decent house, do not argue with him; show him a decent house the Negro has built. If a man says that the Negro will not use his education in sensible directions, do not argue with him; show him a Negro that is using his education to benefit the whole community. If a man says the Negro will not lead a moral life, do not argue with him; show him a Negro in every community that is leading a moral and useful life. (Cheers!)

Negroes atTuskegee and elsewhere in the South are too busy learning to perform life's duties to spend time in mere abstract and useless argument and discussion. The man who isactually doing something has little time for fault-finding and complaining.

Education Must Be Adapted to Actual Needs.

We can help ourselves, again, by seeing to it that our education,whether it is called high or low, industrial or academic, is adapted to the needs and condition of the community and country in which we live. Education is like any other commodity; useful f it is used, useless if it is not used. Some people have the mistaken idea that merely a knowledge obtained from books without being connected with anything practial in life is of value. Gold is valuable when it can be brought into touch with the markets of the world, but valueless if isolated from the markets of the world. All the gold dollars in the United States Treasury would not save a man from starving if he and those dollars were placed on a ship in the middle of the ocean with nothing but those dollars. (That's so!)

No Color Line in Natural Resources

The Negro throughout the South has a rare opportunity to use his education in keping his share of the skilled labor and of entering into every line of business common in the Southern States. In providing a field for common and skilled labor and providing a field for business development, no other section of this country, or perhaps of the world, gives the Negro so fair a chance as is true of the Southern States. We should see to it that, while not limiting or circumscribing the Negro's education, that the same policy is pursued in the case of the Negro that is pursued in the education of the white boys and girls, especially in the West, that of fitting the education to meet the needs of the times and of the immediate surroundings of the individual. In a large degree the Negro in the South is a farmer. Education should emphasize in a very large degree farm life.

Look on the Bright Side of Things

We can help ourselves, again, by not permitting the young men and women of the race to become embittered by reason of present conditions. No misfortune which can overtake us would be so hurtful as for us to yield to the temptation of letting our lives become soured or permitting ourselves to become embittered against other races. The embittered man soon becomes a narrow and debased man, and when one becomes embittered he loses fifty percent of his opportunity to accomplish good in the world. The strong men and women of the world are those who under all circumstances show a sweet and well-poised disposition.

We can help ourselves again by getting off the negative and defensive side of life, by growing cheerful and hopeful of the future.

Exhibiting Results More Convincing Than Indignation Assemblies.

I sometimes fear that we advertise our troubles to the world too much. One great meeting held here in the city of Washington for the purpose of advertising the industrial and commercial, the educational, moral and religious development and success of our race, would do more good in removing racial prejudice and in bringing to us the respect of our fellow citizens than many indignation meetings (Great applause.) Race building is very much like organizing and building a business If one is engaged in the banking business he will not succeed if he advertises the troubles and weak points of his bank. A race will not succeed if it spends too much time and energy in advertising its troubles and weak points. The world may pity a whining man, but it seldom respects him. The Negro race, like all others, has the right at the proper time to cry out against wrong and repression, to ask that the Constitution of his State and the Constitution of the Nation be administered in absolute justice, but we must depend for our ultimate success upon our own endeavor.

Friends Not Leaving Us, North or South.

Our friends are not leaving us in this country,neither North nor South. We have more friends today than we have ever had. We own more property, more land, more houses, have more schools, more colleges, more industrial institutions, more churches, more ministers than has ever been true in the history of the race. You have right here in the city of Washington magnificent example of what the race has been able to accomplish materially, educationally, morally and religiously.

Negro Stronger by Having Problem to Solve.

I realize fully that we have a great problem before us, one that is serious and far-reaching; but for one I confess that I would not care to live in an age or live in a country where there was no great problem to be faced and to be solved. I would not care to belong to a race that did not have a problem before it. A race with a problem is more fortunte than one without a problem. It is only as races and individuals face and solve problems that they are made strong for the battle of life.

No Negro "Night Riders," No Anarchists, No "Black Hands."

This country owes a great debt of gratitude to the American Negro. It is fast learning that one man cannot hold another down in the ditch without remaining in the ditch with him. Among the American Negroes there are no Kentucky Night Riders, there are no "Black Hands," there are no anarchists. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of his remarkable deliverance, bursts of applause resounned in wave after wave thruout the great edifice, and the "Wizard" was compelled to repeatedly bow his acknowledgments. Then the people crowded to the rostrum, eager to grasp his hand. For half an hour this impromptu reception was kept up, until the popular leader had to be almost literally carried away by the committee.

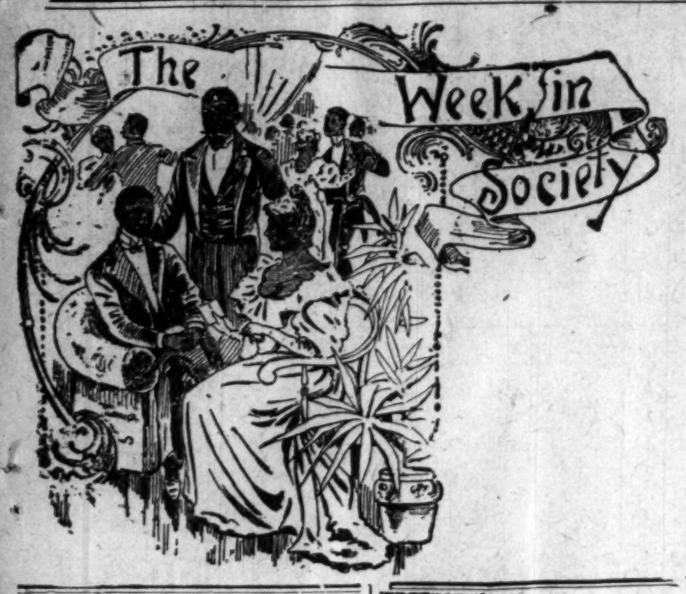
The auditorium was tastefully decorated with draped flags and festoons of the national colors, and on the platform potted plants and bouquets of cut flowers abounded in tropical profusion. The stately edifice, the eloquent exhortation to constructive endeavor, the brilliant audience, and the perfect order, were all in keeping with the proprieties of an occasion which has had no parallel in the annals of the National Capital. Dr. Washington admits that no previous visit to Washington has been so satisfactory, considered from every point of view.

Side Lights on Social Functions.

Dr. Washington reached the city Wednesday afternoon at 4.15, coming on directly from New York, where he had been delivering some addresses in conjunction with Secretary of War Taft. He was met at the Union Station by a committee, and accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, was conveyed in an automobile to the residence of Mr.Henry Lassiter, 1215 Seventeenth street northwest, whose guest he was to be during the major portion of his stay.

At five o'clock an exhibition drill was given at Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue by the battalion of Colored High School Cadets, comprising the four companies from the M Street High School and the Armstrong Manual Training School. The young men made a handsome appearance on the grand plaza, with their neat uniforms and flashing arms, and the difficult evolutions called for by the manual were skilfully executed under the general supervision of Major Arthur Brooks, military instructor of the public schools, assisted by Major S. Fields, and Captains E. Gray, F. Coleman, Joseph Bruce Evans and Russell Carrol. Dr. Washington, who watched the drill with

Continued on Page 5.



Mr. Nick Chiles, editor of the Topeka (Kansas) Plaindealer, is in the city, the guest of Register W. T. Vernon.

Register W. T. Vernon will leave the city for Tennessee next week.

Acting Public Printer Bryan is investigating certain individuals who have been too active in politics.

The District Commissioners have taken a hand in politics.

Miss A. C. Miles has returned to New York city after a pleasant visit here and farther South.

Mr. L. W. Woodson left Washington some days ago to visit her mother, Mrs. J. T. Writt, in Pennsylvania.

Dr. J. E. Nash, who went to Richmond, Va., to visit relatives, returned to ashington last week.

Mr. Frank Waters and wife entertained a number of friends the 12th instant at their home, Baltimore, in honor of Miss Rosa Smith of this city.

Mrs. Gabriel Hunt, who spent some time here with relatives and friends, has returned to Fall River, Massachusetts.

Miss E. V. Mason, of Baltimore, was in this city last week, the guest of friends.

Miss E. Hill, of this city, spent some time in Philadelphia last week.

Mr. Philip Hall, of Canton, Ohio, is in the city, the guest of friends.

Mr. J. O. Rivers, of Philadelphia, arrived in Washington last week, and hopes to have his health improved by a stay here.

Miss Della Horston and Mr. Robert Anderson were married lastTuesday evening at 2132 Eleventh street northwest.

Mr. N. Chiles, editor of the Topeka Plaindealer, is making Washington a visit and is the guest of Register Vernon.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH

A large assemblage of musical enthusiasts, and also visitors from sister congregations filled the Berean Church to overflowing Sunday evening last to hear the "Sacred Musicale" given under the auspices of the church officials. The program was varied and well selected, highly and satisfactorily rendered,and those who were fortunately present were well repaid for their visit. The following program was rendered: Organ prelude, "Traumerer," Schuman; invocation, Rev. D. F. Rivers; solo, "Ave Maria," Gounod-Bach, Miss Pearl Barnes; solo, "The Lord is my shepherd," Liddle, Miss Marcia Montgomery; solo, "There is a green hill far away," Gounod, Miss Rosa B. Childs; piano solo (a), "Il Penerosa," Heller; (b) "To a wandering iceberg," McDowell, Miss Bessie Patterson; organ solo, "Postlude155," Rink, Mr. Edward M. Syphax; recitation, "King Robert of Sicily,"Longfellow, Miss Anna Pitts; solo, "Redemption," Miss Lillie Evans; solo (by request), "Golgotha," Couchois, Mr. William H.Carter; closing hymn, "Shall we gather at the river?" congregation; benediction. A silver offering was eaken at the door, and a liberal sum realized.

NINETEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The "Willing Workers' Club" of the NineteenthStreet Baptist Church, Mrs. Maria Adams, president, gave an "Old Folks Concert" last month for the benefit of the "Parsonage Fund." The affair was both pleasing and enjoyable to those who fairly crowded the church, and those who took part were highly commended. It was truly an "Old Folks' Concert," embracing a number of the older members of the church; the unique costumes, the old songs of by-gone days, the "phumny" old dialogues, etc. So successful was the affair and so pleased the audience that constant and numerous demands were made for its repetition. Last Friday evening the concert was repeated to an audience that completely filled both the main audience room and the spacious galleries. A substantial sum was realized by the ladies.

SERVICES OF SONG.

The Memorial Chapel of Howard University was crowded last Sunday afternoon, the occasion being a "special musical service" given by the University Choir. Several hundred persons from the city attended,among whom were many well known people of both sexes and races.

The president of the university, Dr. Thirkield, presided. The musical portion of the program was under the immediate direction of Miss Childers, musical instructor. The following order of service was observed: Processional hymn,"Call to worship," "Awake, thou that sleepest," Stainer; "Praise the Lord," Randegger;reading of the Psalter, page 52; the "Gloria," by the choir and congregation; Scripture reading (a) "O Thou that tellest good tidings to Zion'" (b)"He shall feed his flock like a shepherd," from the "Messiah," Handel; "The omnipotence (air by Liszt), Schubert; "God is my guide," Schubert; "Redemption hymn," Parker; recessional; benediction. A silver offering was lifted at the door.

NOTES.

Circulars announce a band concert by the "Howard University, Band" in the Rankin Memorial Chapel, on Friday evening, April 3, 1908. Mr. Felix Weir, the noted violinist, and Miss Lottie Wallace, the well-known contralto, are booked to appear.

Mr. W. W. Grimes, of 56 Seaton street northeast, the well known furniture repairer, is rapidly recovering from a serious attack of the grippe.

Mr. George Lucas, of 1817 L street northwest, an official of the Redemption Division, Treasury Department, is convalescent after a three weeks attack of heavy cold.

NINETEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH CHOIR.

The choir of this church will give a song service Sunday evening,April 5th, 1908. Miss Wright, a celebrated soloist, will make her first appearance to a Washington audience at this service.

ST. LUKE'S CHOIR.

Mr. William H. Carter, Jr., the precentor of St. Luke's Choir, promises excellent music for the forthcoming Easter Day.

CITY NEWS.

Mr. Horace D. Slatter, the Southern correspondent, has gone to Pittsburg to do some special journalistic work.

Mr. Thompson Sees the "Smart Set."

Mr. R. W. Thompson, manager of "Thompson's National News Bureau," ran over to Baltimore last Saturday to witness the matinee performance of "The Black Politician," by the inimitable "Smart Set." At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Thompson met Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dudley, Mr. Tom Logan,the stage manager, Miss Jennie Pearl, Mr. J. R. Europe, and other members of the company, and was the special guest of Mr. Logan at a royal spread at Joe Gans' magnificent hostelry, the Goldfield. Arrangements are under way for an appearance of the "Smart Set" in Washington, and the management will be glad to "make" the Capital City if a suitable theater can be obtained.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, private secretary to Dr. Booker T. Washington, came up from Tuskegee on the 16th to assist in arranging the final details connected with the "Wizard's" lecture. He was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Curtis. Among the social courtesies extended him during his stay were a breakfast by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thompson, a luncheon by Auditor R. W. Tyler, and an evening with Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Stafford.

Officers of High School Cadets.

The officers who contributed so largely to the success of the exhibition drill of the High School Cadets on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Booker T. Washington were, in addition to Major Arthur Brooks and Quartermaster W. Bruce Evans: Major S. Fields and First Lieut. R. Middleton, acting adjutant; Sergt.--Maj. James Thomas; by companies:

Campany A — Capt. E. Gray, First Lieut. R. Middleton, Second Lieut. D. Dishman.

Company B — Capt. F. Coleman, First Lieut. R. Banks, Second Lieut. J. Shelton.

Company C — Capt. Joseph H. B. Evans; First Lieut. Alphonso Burwell, Second Lieut. Cato Adams.

Company D — Capt. Russell Carroll, First Lieut. Ernest Hardy, Second Lieut. Robert Brooks.

Companies A and B represent M-Street High School, and Companies C and D represent the Armstrong Manual Training School.

Much interest is being manifested in the competitive drill, which takes place at the close of the regular session of the schools.

Register W. T. Vernon goes to Nashville tonight, where he is announced to deliver the commencement address to the students of Meharry Medical College.

Mr. W. L. Houston, Grand Master of the G. U. O. of O. F., is preparing to make an extended tour of inspection of the various branches of the Order throughout the South. He goes as far as Louisiana and Texas, returning by way of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia. Mr.Houston says the Order now comprises 378,000 members, and was never in a more prosperous condition. The Atlantic City meeting of the B. M. C. in September promises to be the largest delegate body ever held by a colored organization.

Auditor Ralph W. Tyler has been on a business trip to West Virginia and points in Ohio. Mr. Tyler has engaged a fine suite of rooms at the Keystone Hotel in Chicago, which will be used as a general headquarters for the colored visitors to the Convention in June.

Miss Lillian B. Wright, of Chicago, who was recently appointed to a position in the office of the Supervising Archtiect of the Treasury, is to be transferred to the office of the Auditor for the Navy Department, Club was the grandest. Those presretary to Auditor Tyler.

Architect Lankford Appointed.

Rev. H. N. Newsome,general manager of the National Negro Fair, to be held at Mobile, Ala., has appointed Mr. John A. Lankford as supervising architect and constructing engineer. Local headquarters have been established in this city at 316 Sixth street northwest, and the work of gathering exhibits and getting the biuldings into shape will be vigorously prosecuted from now on. The twelve massive department buildings will be designed by Mr. R. R. Taylor, of Tuskegee, and Mr. Lankford will supervise their erection. Dr. Newsome says there is little doubt that Congress will grant a liberal appropriation to assist the enterprise.

Mr. Nick Chiles, editor of the Topeka (Kansas) Plaindealer; Mr. T. P. Mahammit, editor of the Omaha (Nebraska) Enterprise, and Mr. J. H. Jackson,a prominent business man of Denver, Col.,were in the city this week, the guests of Register W. T. Vernon.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis has returned from an important business trip to New Orleans, La.

The Washington office of the Negro Department of the Jamestown Exposition is preparing to wind up its affairs in a few days. Chairman T. J. Calloway, assisted by Mr. W. E. Hope, Mrs. Calloway and Mrs. Mattie E. Tyler, are in charge, and the thousand and one odds and ends are being gathered together in systematic fashion. The Negro Department was regarded as the most noteworthy feature of the Jamestown Exposition, and great credit is due the managers for their painstaking labors. In addition to the above-named, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent, and Mr. A. F. Hilyer, secretary and expert accountant, are giving much attention to the closing out of the financial report, which shows that every dollar has been properly expended.

Mr. J. A. Lankford was in Norfolk, Va., last week, putting the finishing touches on the remodeled St. John A. M. E. Church. All is now in readiness for the coming session of the A. M. E. General Conference.

Rev. S. Gerah Lamkins, pastor of the Tenth Street Baptist Church, has resigned his position in the federal service, in order to give his full time to his church and the promotion of the $100,000 National Industrial and Training School, in which the best men and women of the country are manifesting such a deep interest.

BOOKER WASHINGTON

Continued from 4th page.

the closest attention to detail, was much impressed with the precision and manliness of the boys, and highly complimented the officers and individual members of the companies upon their excellent work.

At the conclusion of this enjoyable exercise a sumptuous dinner was given in honor of Dr. Washington by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lassiter. The July 1st, and will act as private sectable was beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses; the menu was toothsome, and the service was flawless, all speaking volumes for the generous hospitality of host and hostess and managerial skill of Caterer Emanuel Murray. The guests invited to review the drill and to meet Dr. Washington included, besides himself and his secretary, Mr. Scott: Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sidney Pittman, Miss Marie A. D. Madre, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bruce, Dr. Robert Reyburn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lassiter, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Curtis, Mr. R. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Tatum, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Simms, Hon. W. T. Vernon, Mr. L. G. Gregory, Maj. R. R. Moten, Maj. Arthur Brooks, and Mr. Nathan Hunt, of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Following the elaborate dinner, the "Wizard" was escorted to the church by the full battalion of High School Cadets, commanded as before. On Thursday Dr. Washington was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. W. Sidney Pittman, at her delightful suburban home, "Little White Tops," at Fairmount Heights. After paying a number of visits to personal friends in the city,including the WhiteHouse, the British Embassy and other points, Dr. Washington, accompanied by Messrs. Scott and Hunt, departed for Tuskegee Institute. Appreciative as he is of all courtesies so lavishly showered upon him heretofore by the good people of the National Capital, Dr. Washington indicated that no previous visit has been so thoroughly satisfactory as this, considered from every point of view.

BETHEL LITERARY.

Fully two thousand people turned out Tuesday night to listen to an address by Rev. M. W. D. Norman, pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Ch. His subject was "Some Thoughts on the Race Question." In the language of Rev. Tunnell, of Howard University, it was one of the ablest addresses ever delivered before Bethel Literary.

We will speak of the paper in detail next week. Music was furnished by the Walker Memorial Choir, under the directorship of Mr. Mann.

Miss Madre continues to be a drawing card. The Bee congratulates the community on the selection of so able a woman for the president.

FOR SALE

Barber Shop with dwelling, near Union Depot. Established business. 72 Fourth street northwest.

Wanted — At the "Washington Bee" several good collectors. Liberal commission. Apply at the office.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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P. X. 74, ATLANTA, GA.

October 15th, 1907.

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Yours respectfully
Miss Lovie Mayes,
Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga

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W. S. Gray, Twelfth and U streets, northwest.
Julius Mayer, Fourth and N streets, northwest.
C. G. Smith, Tenth and R streets, northwest.
L. H. Harris, Third and F streets, southwest.
William E. Gales, 502 Nichols avenue, Anacostia.
W. S. Smith, Seventh and Pomeroy streets northwest.
Nappers Pharmacy, 186 Seventh street northwest.
Singleton Pharmacy, Twentieth and E streets northwest.
A. F. Pride, Twenty-eighth and P streets, Georgetown.
W. D. Brace, Thirtieth and M streets northwest.
Charles W. Wagner, Fifth and New York avenue northwest.
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METROPOLITAN A. M. E. CHURCH, THURSDAY EV'G., APRIL 23, '08.
RESERVED SEATS AT POPULAR PRICES, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
TESTIMONIAL TO PROFES- SOR LAYTON.

The testimonial to Prof. John T.Layton, tendered him by a number of representative citizens of bothraces, will take place at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Mon-day evening, May 11. Don't forget the date. Full particulars incirculars.

RACES

SPRING MEETING
WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB
MARCH 23to APRIL 14
SIX RACES DAILY
FIRST RACE, 3 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND $2.00
PADDOCK, 50c. EXTRA. LADIES $1.00
ELECTRIC CARS DIRECT TO TRACK EVERY MINUTE FROM FIFTEENTH STREET AND NEW YORK AVENUE NORTHWEST (COLUMBIA LINE), FARE 5 CENTS.
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Worth from $16.50 to $35.00 for $8.95, $9.98, $13.77.

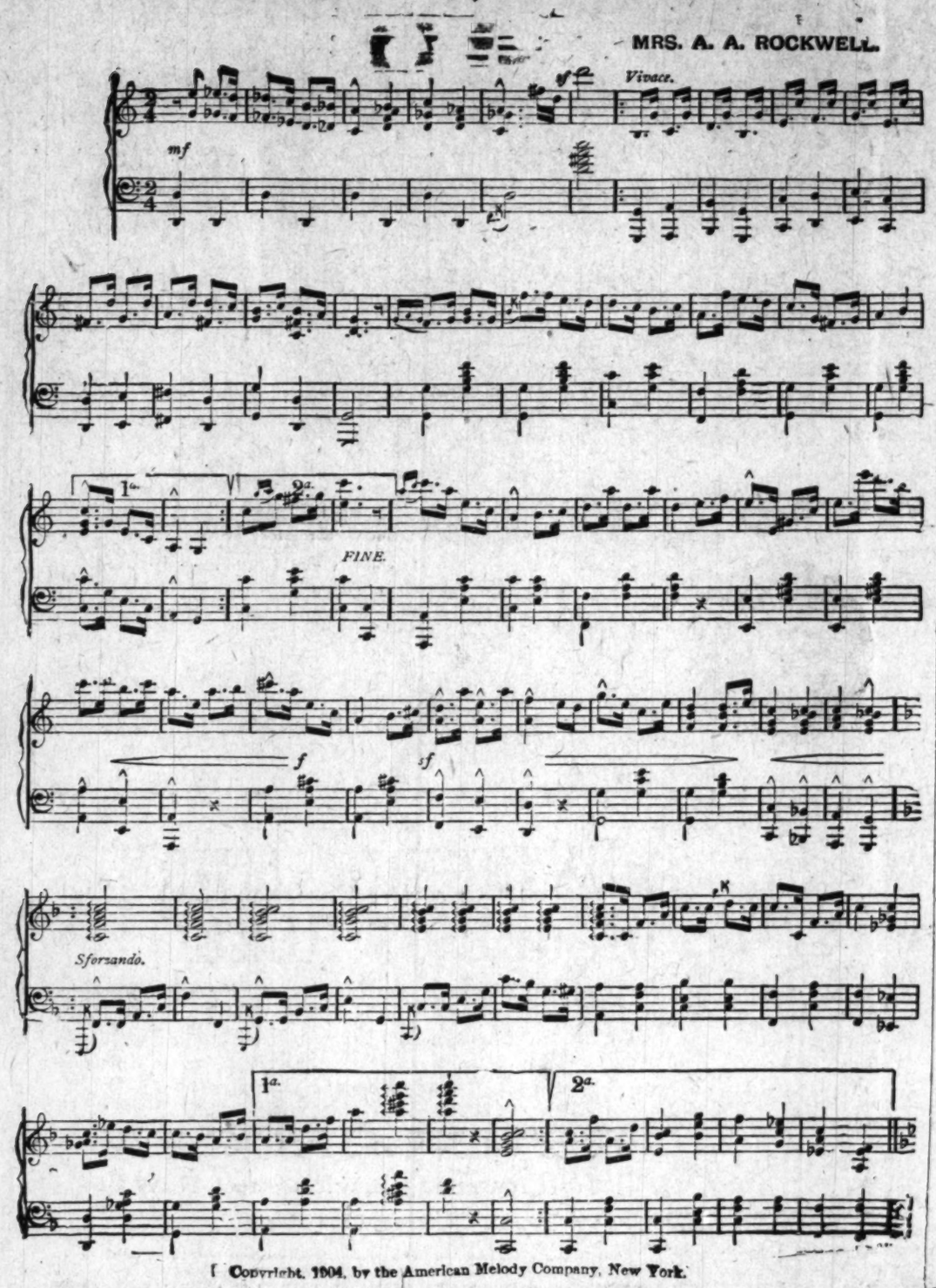
Positively the best Suits ever offeredthe women of Washington at these sample sale prices.

Lot No. 1.—36 Suits of Strictly All-Wool Herringbone Serge, in brown, black and blue, made in the favored semi-fitted Prince Chap or deep pointed cutaway effects. Lined throughout in silk. Skirt full pleated with fold. The most wonderful suit ever offered for 8.95.

Lot No. 2—Very latest All Wool Chiffon Panama Suits, made in the swellest novelty effect with elaborate silk braid trimmings and Persian silk braid vest, or the severely man-tailored single or double breasted coat, either tight or semi-fitting. Choice spring shades of gray, tan, Copenhagen or navy blue, brown or black; not a suit worth less than $16.50, some $22; al lto go for $9.98.

Lot No. 3—Chiffon Panama and Invisible Self-striped or Checked Voile Suits, in the richest vested pony coat conceivable, all taffeta silk lined, or the tight-fitting longer round cutaway suit so popular this season, elaborately trimmed in silk braids, buttons, emblems, etc. Rich shades of brown, blue, or black. These Suits positively can't be bought for less than $35 elsewhere. Special for this sale, $13.77.

JUBILEE QUICKSTEP.

MRS. A. A. ROCKWELL.

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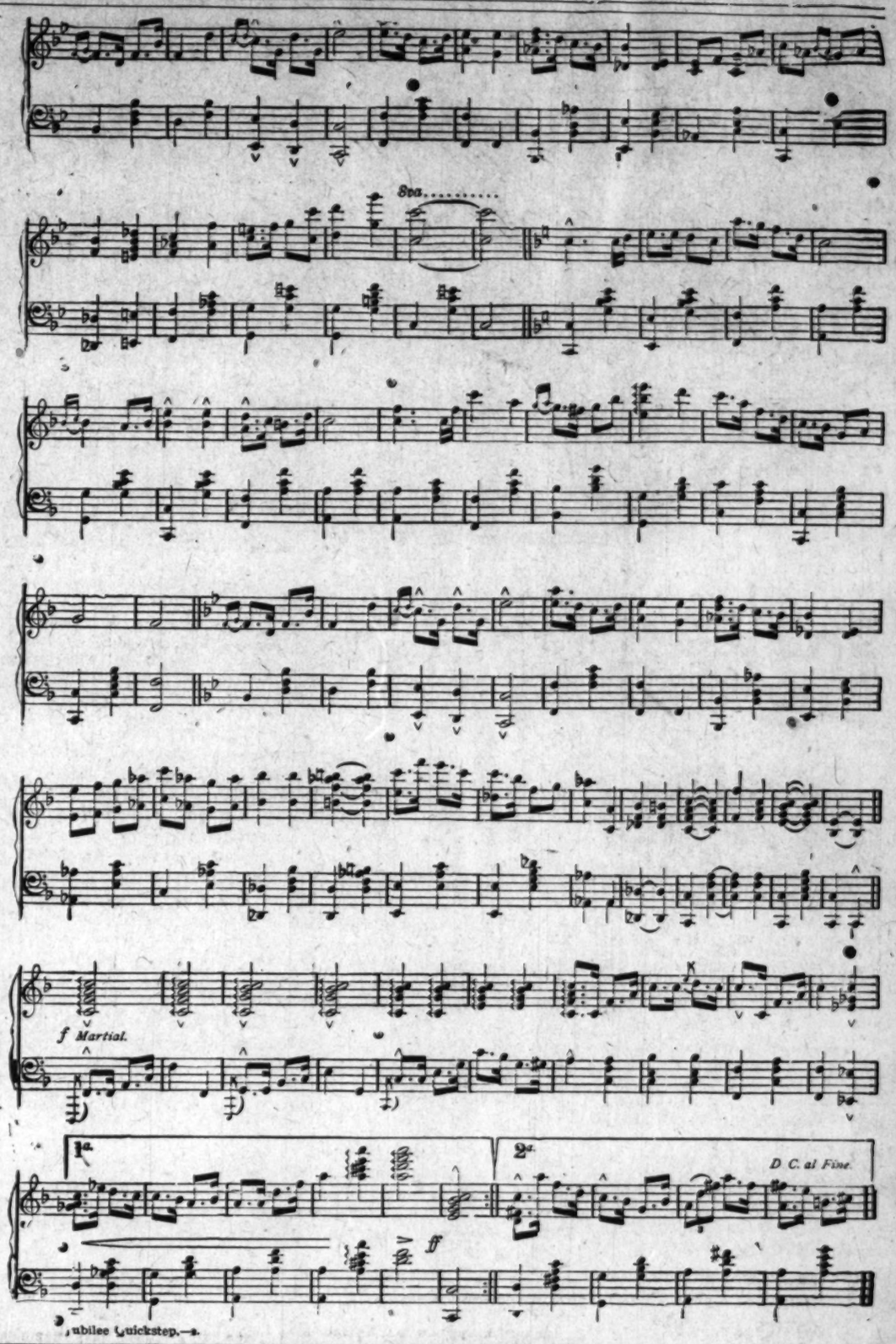

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Send for our Dress Shield Book. It is worth reading. Sent free on application.

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721-723-725-727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AFTER CARD PARTY

SERVE THESE DAINTY DISHES TO GUESTS.

Bouillon, Chicken in Two Styles, Cheese and Nut Sandwiches, Orange and Date Salad Fittingly Wind Up Affair.

Bouillon.—Two pounds of beef, one pound of bones, two quarts of cold water, one tablespoonful of salt, four whole pepper-corns, four cloves. Wash the meat and bones and add the water, season and let simmer for two or three hours. Boil down to one quart, strain and let it cool. Then remove the fat that has arisen, heat again and it is ready to serve.

Creamed Oysters—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and add to it two heaping spoonfuls of flour, cook for a few moments and stir in gradually two cupfuls of milk which has been heated. Wash and pick over carefully one quart of oysters, boil them in their own liquor, then drain and add to the cream. Salt and pepper to taste. If necessary to thin, add a little oyster juice. Two tablespoonfuls of sherry will also give a nice flavor to this dish.

Creamed Chicken—One pint of chicken meat, already cooked, one-half cupful of cream, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour and a little chopped parsley. Melt the flour and butter, pour in the cream slowly and work until smooth. Stir in the chicken meat and parsley, which have been chopped in medium pieces, and cook for five or ten minutes. This can be served on toast.

Cheese and Nut Sandwiches—Chop the meats of 25 hickory nuts, almonds or any nut on hand. Add them to a cream cheese and a dozen olives chopped fine. Spread on thin slices of white bread.

Mixed Sandwiches—Cut fine one cupful of any cold meat, such as turkey, chicken or veal, one cupful of nut meats chopped finely, one box of sardines, four small cucumber pickles chopped fine. Add plenty of lemon juice and mix well. Spread on lettuce leaves between white bread. This sandwich is also delicious with mayonnaise dressing.

Peanut Sandwich—Chop the meats fine, or put through a coffee mill, salt to taste, and add a little sherry or port wine to make a thick paste. This is much better than the peanut butter which can be purchased already prepared.

Orange and Date Salad—Remove the pulp and inner skin from six oranges and one grape fruit and break them into small pieces. Mix this with one pound of dates that have been stoned and cut into fine strips, and a half cupful of nut meats chopped rather fine. Serve on lettuce leaves with the following dressing: The yolks of two eggs beaten light, and add half a cupful of powdered sugar and one cupful of sherry or port. If wine is not liked, use a cupful of orange juice with a tablespoonful of lemon juice in it.

Sweetbread Cutlets.

One pair of sweetbreads, chopped fine with a silver knife. Boil a teacup of sweet milk. Rub together a tablespoon of butter and two of flour, add to the milk, let it boil until thick, then beat in the yolks of two eggs and let it cool. Add the chopped sweetbreads, a half dozen chopped mushrooms, salt, pepper and turn all in a dish to cool. Now form into cakes or cutlets, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry as you would croquettes. A porcelain kettle should be used always for sweetbreads.

English Walnut Pudding.

Yolks three eggs, one-half cup sugar, one and one-fourth cups fine bread crumbs, whites three eggs, one-half cup English walnut meats. Beat the egg yolks until very light; then add gradually the sugar, beating it in. Add the crumbs, and fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff, then the nut meats. Bake in two layers in a very moderate oven for 30 minutes. When cold spread whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, between and on top.

English Apple Tart.

Peel and core tart apples, put into a large saucepan, cover with boiling water, stew gently until the apples are tender but unbroken. Line the edges of a deep pie tin with crust, then fill the center of the dish with apples, dropping into the center of each a spoonful of orange marmalade. Cover the top of the dish with strips of pastry arranged lattice fashion and bake quickly until brown. Serve hot.

Corned Beef Hash.

To two cupfuls of chopped cold corned beef add two cupfuls of chopped cold boiled potatoes. Heat three tablespoonfuls of bacon fat in a frying pan and add the meat and potato, add pepper and salt, if necessary, and moisten with water. Cook slowly until a nice brown underneath. Roll from the pan on to a hot platter. Garnish with parsley and serve with pickled beets.

Thread Needles on Spool.

A great deal of time is saved and work lightened when doing basting if several needles are threaded in succession on a spool of cotton. Break the thread the desired length and knot, beginning with the last needle threaded, until all are ready to use.

Cream Candy.

One pound of sugar, half pint of water, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Boil until crisp, then pour it in a flat greased dish and when slightly cool pull it.

HINTS ON CANNING

REMEMBER THESE WHEN PUTTING UP FRUIT.

Nothing But the Best Materials Should Be Used If Good Results Are Expected—Never Attempt to Hurry Work.

1. Don't make a mistake and wait until the special fruit in season is nearly over and then pay the highest prices for it.
2. Don't think overripe, soft fruit makes good preserves or jellies.
3. Don't ever use anything but the best materials for good results.
4. Don't use what is called "A" or "soft" white sugar or brown; use granulated white sugar for preserves and jellies.
5. Don't use granulated sugar for spiced fruit; use light brown only.
6. Don't make spiced fruit too sweet; four pounds of light brown sugar to seven pounds of fruit is a good proportion.
7. Don't use an overabundance of spices—too much makes it taste bitter.
8. Don't cover preserves or jellies while cooking—they are apt to boil over.
9. Don't use cold sugar for jellies; measure the strained fruit juice; to each pint allow one pound of the best granulated sugar, put it on a platter in a warm oven to heat, and add it to the boiling liquid.
10. Don't use jars or glasses for preserves that have been used for pickles.
11. Don't put hot preserves in cold glasses or jars and not expect accidents; have the glasses or jars in scalding water, rinse well, then fill as
12. Don't allow preserves to stand about after they are cold; put melted paraffin on, cover with lids, wash off every trace of stickiness and put in a cool, dark, dry place for future use.
13. Don't expect to make good preserves "hit or miss;" they require great care combined with the best materials and exact measurements to insure success.
14. Don't allow preserves to cook over a hot fire and not expect them to stick and scorch.
15. Don't let them cook without stirring, even when the fire is slow.
16. Don't cook preserves on a gas range without an asbestos mat.
17. Don't cook preserves in an old kettle which is used for other purposes.
18. Don't use a thin agate saucepan; an old-fashioned porcelain iron preserving kettle is best.
19. Don't use the old-time "bell metal" brass preserving kettles unless they are cleaned and polished as our grandmothers did them, otherwise they are dangerous articles.
20. Don't leave the preserving, jelly-making or canning to servants; they will not take the time and trouble that you would to have them right.
21. Don't think you can hurry preserves; it is out of the question to do so and yet have them perfect.
22. Don't forget to rub the bottom of the preserving kettle freely with olive oil to prevent sticking.
23. Don't pare peaches, pears, pineapples, or even apples with a steel knife—it darkens the fruit. Use a silver knife.
24. Don't neglect to drop apples, pears, peaches and all light-colored fruit into a bowl of cold water as you do them to prevent discoloration before cooking.

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. *PRICE, $3.00*

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36 *PRICE, $3.00*

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744	(Stout Model)	of Imported Coutil	*$2.00*
Nuform 403	(Slender Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.00*
Nuform 447	(Stout Model)	of White Coutil	*3.00*
Erect Form 720	(Average Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.00*
Nuform 738	(Average Model)	of Imported White Coutil or Batiste	*2.00*
Nuform 406	(Medium Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	*1.50*

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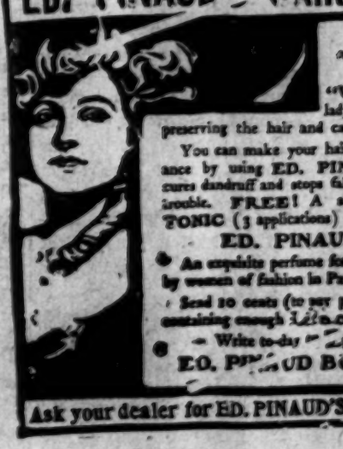
ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)



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the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. FREE! A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

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An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, much used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a fine sample bottle containing enough LILAC VEGETAL EXTRACT for 10 applications.

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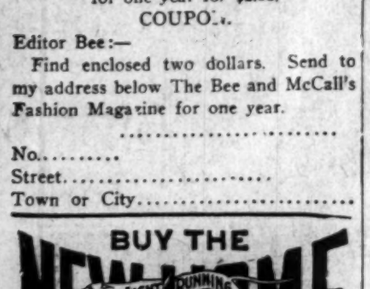
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THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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Many Sewing Machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the "New Home" is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

We make Sewing Machines to suit all conditions of the trade. The "New Home" stands at the head of all High-grade family sewing machines
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Fine Garments (Slightly Worn) Made by Our Leading Tailors.
JUSTH'S OLD STAND.
Established 1865. 619 D St. N. W.

HE WAS FIRST ANGLO-JAP.

Will Adams, British Sailor, Became an Emperor's Adviser.

Kansas City.—To the strange romances of medieval times belongs the story of Will Adams, an English pilot, who went to Japan in 1600, and rose to extraordinary favor with Lyeyasu, one of the country's greatest emperors. He was the first Englishman to reside in Japan, and his services to civilization in that land were of great importance. A statue in honor of Adams has been erected in Tokio, and a fund is being collected to restore his tomb.

Six years after Columbus discovered America Adams started on his voyage. He was one of those daring seamen

Statue of English Seaman in Tokyo, Japan.

for whom the reign of Queen Elizabeth is celebrated. Probably Adams knew Sir Francis Drake, Sir Martin Frobisher, Sir Richard Grenville and others of their class; anyhow, he was inspired by them. Adams landed in Japan in 1600 in charge of a Dutch vessel. Immediately upon their arrival Adams and his shipmates were taken prisoners, and their presence reported to Emperor Iyeyasu.

At the time Adams arrived in Japan the emperor was engaged in a conflict with the Jesuits. He feared the religionists were plotting to gain control of the government, and he had begun gathering information upon which an edict was based a few years later. Adams was a Protestant, and was not in sympathy with the Jesuits. The latter sought to prevent an interview between the emperor and the English adventurer, but were unsuccessful.

Iyeyasu, it appears, was anxious for some first-hand information about the doings of the outside world, especially in regard to religion and politics. Adams, having traveled much and been a close observer of men and manners, was able to give the emperor the enlightenment that he desired. Iyeyasu was a shrewd statesman; he knew that he had found a valuable man and he detained Adams at his court.

The emperor refused Adams no request, it is said, except the privilege of returning to England. The sailor was assigned to many important duties, such as the building of a fleet. He received many gifts from the emperor, and, finally, the poor English pilot became a samurai, or military retainer, and was endowed with a vast estate. Writing back to England of his adventures in Japan, Adams said:

"Being employed in the emperour's seruice, he hath given me a liuing, like vnto a lordship in England, with eightie or ninetie husbandmen that be as my slaues: the which, or the like president (precedent), was neuer here before geven to any stranger."

MADE A LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

O. O. Howard Retired Under Highest Army Rank.

Washington.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who is named as lieutenant

GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

general on the retired list of the army in the bill passed by the United States senate, has been a retired major general since November 8, 1894. He is the only officer living who commanded an army in the civil war and he has received the thanks of congress for meritorious services. Born at Leeds, Me., in 1830, Gen. Howard was graduated from Bowdoin college and West Point. He served in the Seminole campaign in Florida and was in many of the great battles of the civil war. His greatest work, perhaps, was done in command of the freedmen's bureau, 1865 to 1874.

Annual Annouucement

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725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart — and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate — so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each individual piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow? Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gnetlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5.00 up.

DIAMONDS.

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment Today.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but OUR PRICES HAVE'NT BEEN ADVANCED in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators, and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

GIVES UP PRINCELY SALARY.

John H. Hammond, Mining Engineer, Retires on Account of Ill Health.

New York.—John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer, has severed his connection with the Guggenheim Exploration company, by which he was employed at a salary said to be $250,000 a year. Mr. Hammond, it is said, will be succeeded by A. Chester Beatty, who was his first assistant, and has done most of the work of the position since Mr. Hammond went west for his health several months ago.

John Hays Hammond has been more than once referred to as the greatest mining engineer the world

John Hays Hammond.

has ever known. He is metallurgy's genius, combining into one personality as he does the last of the old type of practical miner, the first of the new miner of science and the genius of the adventurous gold hunter. The story of his life is the history of the exploitation and operation of the richest mines on earth, and one by no means barren of high romance.

Mr. Hammond was born in San Francisco in 1855, when the California gold quest was near its zenith, and it may be said of him that the atmosphere he breathed bore the fever of gold-love. In his youth Hammond already was the wonder of the old miners because of his knack in finding gold and his apparently innate knowledge of gold bearing ores.

The great wealth of the late Cecil Rhodes is due to the famous American engineer more than to any other single man. When the South African Exploitation company was organized Hammond was called at a salary then utterly unheard of. It was he who found the Rand gold. The history of the Transvaal and Rhodesia is the history of John Hays Hammond's work for Barney Barnato and Cecil Rhodes.

Hammond was accounted one of the leaders in the unfortunate Jameson raid and the uprising against the Boers in Johannesburg, which resulted in the capture of Hammond and three others of the conspirators. While he was waiting trial for his life the engineer was paroled on his honor, to go to Cape Town for his health. Against the pleadings of his wife and friends he went back to his prison when the time was up, stood trial, was condemned to death, but finally escaped by the payment of a fine, a concession gained for him largely through the American state department.

CATHEDRAL TO COST $1,000,000.

New Episcopal Church Will Follow French Gothic in Architecture.

New York.—New York's new St Thomas' Episcopal church at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street will cost $1,000,000. There has been a difference of opinion in the congregation over the cost of the proposed edifice, one faction holding to the belief that $500,000 ought to build a house of worship sufficient to all demands But it was found that the church destroyed by fire in 1905 had cost $600,-

How Cathedral Will Look When Completed.

000, and the advocates of a more expensive building urged that building operations were more expensive now than ever.

The expensive brownstone walls of the old church, which stood intact, have been discarded because the material has developed poor resistance to New York's flexible climate.

This new church will be French Gothic in architecture, rather plainer for such style than is usual, and the material will be stone. The Cathedral of Bourges will be followed, and also that of Amiens and Westminster abbey. There will be a tower with four spires and smaller spires elsewhere.

A special feature will be a spacious entrance in the avenue front, enriched with statues.

Oldest Ex-Governor Dead.

Frederick Holbrook, governor of Vermont during the civil war, recently celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. He is the oldest living ex-governor and one of the three surviving war governors. In spite of his advanced age he still retains an active interest in public affairs.

Orange Pie.

To one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, four level tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolks of two eggs and juice and grated rind of two oranges. Use whites of eggs for meringue.

W. Sidney Pittman Architect

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Now Organizing—Capital Stock

$100,000

The Stock-Holders of the Leland Giants Base-Ball Association, has concluded to dissolve that Association in order to give room for the former, with it's increased Capital for the purpose of buying a **Permanent Home For The Leland Giants Base-Ball Club and Establishing For All The People, The Only First Class, Up-To-Date Amusement Park, With It's Theater (Light Opera), Figure Eight, Shoot The Chutes, Minature Ry, Electric Theater, Dance Pavillion, Roller Skating, Hurley Burley, Double Swing, Boating, Auto Riding,** and all the latest fun making devices and laugh producing concessions, together with a **First Class Summer Hotel,** large enough to accomodate 1000 guests, at it's present location, 79th and Wentworth Ave., twenty (20) minutes ride on the Electric Cars to the Loop District in Chicago.

The Public is Base-Ball mad, and amusement Crazy. Stocks have doubled in value in a single season. **Millions** can be made by those **Who Take Stock In This New Enterprise.**

Are You In Favor Of The Race Owning And Operating This Immense And Well Paying Plant, Where More Than 1,000 Persons Will Be Employed, between May and October of each year, where you can come without fear and **Enjoy The Life and Freedom** of a **Citizen** unmolested or annoyed? **The Answer** can only be effectively given by subscribing for Stock in this Corporation. it has been made purposely low so that all **Loyal Members** of the Race can have a Share and Interest in this **Twentieth Century Enterprise. Think of it, Shares Only Ten (10.00) Dollars Each. You Squander More** than this amount **Any Holiday** around Amusement Parks and Public Places, where you are not wanted and never welcome. **Come!** buy and build one of your own by filling out the attached Coupon and mail with Ten Dollars to the Leland Giants Base-Ball and Amusement Association. Do it to-day so that we may commence to build.

Leland Giants Base Ball & Amusement Assn.
6258 Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mr Beauregard F. Moseley; Treas:-

Enclosed please find $_____

which I am sending as Part (or infull) as subscription fee for _____ shares of the Capital Stock of the Leland Giants Base Ball and Amusement Association.

I agree to pay $_____ per month until the full amount $_____ has been paid, at which time I am to recieve my stock certificate.

N. B.
All payments on Stock Accounts must be made to the order of Beauregard F. Moseley, Treasurer, 6258 Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. All Stockholders are entitled to preferance as employees and should inform the Treasurer with their final remittance of their intentions to apply for employment.
For further information address Leland Giants Base-Ball and Amusement Assn. 6258 Halsted St. Chicago, Ill.

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Where I can accommodate 50 Horses.

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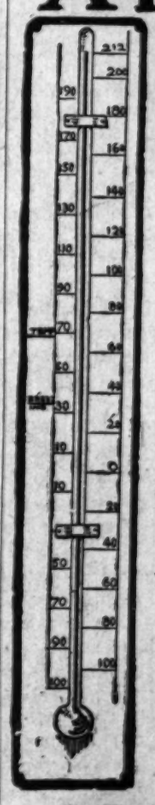
A HIGH DEGREE



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LEGAL NOTICE.

M'[illegible] T. CLINKSCALES,
ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.

Estate of Harriet C. Bender Deceased No. 15134. Administration Docket

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate by Louisa Lemons, the executrix named in said last will, it is ordered this 23rd day of March, A.D. 1908, that all the unknown heirs at law and next of kin and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Friday, the 1st day of May, A.D., 1908, at ten o'clock a.m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the "Washington Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned — the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

THE DOUGLASS MEMORIAL FUND ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Bee:

Some two or three years ago the suggestion was made at a banquet of the Pen and Pencil Club of Washington, D. C., that something should be done to assist the efforts that were at that time being made to preserve and transmit, as a legacy to the Negro people of this country, the home of Frederick Douglass, at Anacostia, D. C. The custom of celebrating the anniversary of Frederick Douglass' death is already widespread among our people, but it seemed to those of us who were present at the dinner of the Pen and Pencil Club, given in honor and memory of Frederick Douglass, that the time had come when his memory should be preserved in something less perishable than after-dinner speeches, however eloquent. It seemed to us that the time had come when we could properly appeal to the masses of our people to assist in preserving the Douglass Home, with all its memories and traditions, and make it a permanent memorial not only of our great leader, but to the Negro people of the United States as well.

An association, known as the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, has been formed to effect this purpose. I have been asked by the officers of the Memorial Association to assist in securing the comparatively small sum of money amounting to some $5,400 and interest necessary to clear off the mortgage on the property and so secure the property for all time to the Association and the Negro people of the United States.

The following letter, written to me by the officers of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, will make the situation clear:

Washington, D. C., December 17, 1906.

Dear Mr. Washington:

There is an encumbrance of fifty-four hundred dollars ($5,400), bearing 6 percent interest, payable semi-annually, against the Douglass property. This property consists of about fourteen acres in the heart of Anacostia, on a hill giving a beautiful view of the Potomac River for several miles. It is the opinion of experts that when the Government completes the new bridge and the reclamation of the Flats, this property will be worth at least $5,000 an acre. Its actual worth is now $1,500 an acre. It is exempt from taxes by the Act of Congress incorporating the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association. The Association needs at least the $5,400 to lift the mortgage. In the course of time about nine acres of the property could be cut up into building lots and sold, and with the proceeds of such sale Cedar Hill could be endowed with ample funds to meet the wants of the Douglass Memorial Association in perpetuity.

(Signed)
Archibald H. Grimke, President.
Whitfield McKinley, Secretary.
Francis J. Grimke, Treasurer.

Frederick Dougless, to whom the Negro people owe, for the part he took in securing our freedom, more than any other man of our race, died in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1895. We do well to honor him as a representative of our race. So long as the memory of what he was and what he did remains, each one of us will stand higher and count for more in the eyes of the world than we would if he had not lived. Not merely by his work as an agitator and a statesman, but by his life and charcter he has raised every member of our race somewhat in the respect of the world. We do well, I repeat, to honor him who honored and honors us.

We should make Cedar Hill to the Negro people what Mount Vernon is to the white race. Prominent members of our race have already contributed or pledged a considerable proportion of the amount needed to make up the desired sum. The time has now come for us to appeal to masses of the people. Let every member of our race contribute his mite. We call particularly upon the churches and the secret orders, the Sunday Schools and all other organizations that have not responded to take up collection in small amounts and forward to me personally at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, or to the officers of the Douglass Memorial Fund Association at Washington, with the names of the givers as far as possible and practicable.

(Signed)
Booker T. Washington.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 20, 1908.

To date there have been about 200 or more contributors, ranging from $1 to $100, Dr. Washington being the largest contributor. Out of eleven million of colored people in this country certainly a sufficient number ought to contribute to meet the urgent request of Dr. Washington.

FIFTY THOUSAND SUIT LOST. UNDERTAKER WINSLOW WINS.

James H. Winslow, the well-known funeral director, who was sued by David L. Stewart, in the same business as Mr. Winslow, lost his fifty-thousand-dollar suit against Mr. Winslow this week in Circuit Court No. 1, before Justice Wright. Attorneys Peyton and Williamson represented Mr. Winslow, and Attorney Jeffries represented Mr. Stewart. Messrs. Peyton and Williams made an excellent fight, contesting every point.

After the jury rendered their verdict in favor of Mr. Winslow he received the congratulations of hundreds of his friends.

TEACHERS ENTERTAINED.

The teachers of the Garfield Public School were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson at their beautiful home in Anacostia.

After engaging in many interesting games and dancing, the guests repaired to the dining room, where many delicacies awaited them.

Besides the teaching corps, those present were Mrs. Stewart Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Thompson and Mr. Thomas A. Johnson.

Mrs. Wilkinson is the principal of the kindergarten of the Garfield School, and is an expert in this particular branch.

During the evening the piano was presided over by Mr. Herndon Jones.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

A mass meeting in the interests of arbitration and peace will be held in the Memorial Chapel, next Sunday, March 2, at 4.30 p.m. The address will be delivered by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor. There will be special music and the meeting promises to be a notable one.

An address was delivered on Friday afternoon by the Hon. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, on "Our Foreign Relations."

The Song Service on Sunday, the 22nd, was of a high order and the audience crowded every available foot of space in the chapel.

REINSTATEMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

From the Independent.

Doubtless Congress will pass the bill now before it, recommended by the President, to allow the re-enlistment of such of the three companies of Negro soldiers dismissed without honor as can present reasonable evidence that they had no part in the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Texas, and no part in the "conspiracy of silence" charged by the President. Such a law ought to be passed, and it will serve to restore, with full pay, such soldiers as suffered a real wrong on account of the President's order.

In saying this we do not say that the President's action discharging the soldiers was not justified on the evidence that came to him. He was informed on what ought to have been good authority that the "shooting up" was proved to have been done by soldiers, and that there must have been knowledge on the part of many other soldiers who had done it, but that they had evidently conspired to conceal the crime. If such was the fact the whole squadron thus infected ought to have been dismissed without honor. The fact that it would involve an injury and wrong to innocent men entirely ignorant of the crime makes no difference. That is the unavoidable incidence of social conditions. The men were bound together by their enlistment in companies, and all must suffer. If in battle half the soldiers had been cowards and run away, the whole would have borne the disgrace. If a man is hanged for murder his innocent wife and children have to suffer — that is the penalty of association. The drunkard does not suffer alone for his crime. If one member suffer, all the members of the body or of society suffer also. Therefore no blame is to be attached to the order on the ground that it made innocent soldiers suffer.

Nevertheless the investigation by the Senate leaves it somewhat doubtful whether the shooting was actually done by the soldiers. While the evidence points that way, in part, and the majority of the committee so declare, and there are Negroes in plenty who so believe, and one Southern Negro bishop who has so declared publicly, the President perhaps too hastily accepted the evidence brought him from what appears to have been a hasty and one-sided report by the officer detailed to make the investigation. That such soldiers as can show their innocence should be reinstated is only decent and right.

But this recommendation of the President brings out a fact which seems generally to have escaped notice, or memory, that a month after his order dismissing the soldiers the President issued a second order allowing the reinstatement of those proved innocent. The "shooting up" occurred August 13th, 1906; the order dismissing the companies was issued on November 9th, 1906; and the further order allowing reinstatement was dated December 12th of the same year. Under this order proceedings were begun, but these were interrupted by the investigation ordered by the Senate, and the time set has expired, so that the President now asks for legislation which will allow those innocent to be restored with all their back pay. There is certainly no evidence of wilful unfairness on the part of the President, and it is clear that from the beginning he wished justice to be tempered with mercy.

We are not competent to pass any independent judgment as to the guilt or innocence of those men accused. We know the temptation for revenge for insults received, but we also know that soldiers have no business to be rioters. This is the first sad blot put on the record of the Negro regiments during these forty-five years. They have been brave and amenable to discipline, and their officers have always been proud of them and have defended their honor. We yet hope that the truth will somehow be made known.

CASE NOLLE PROSSED.

The case of the United States vs. Lafayette Gunn, charged with having committed an assault upon Richard Brown, at Odd Fellows Hall, on the 11th of January last, was finally disposed of Tuesday last by Assistant United States Attorney Relph Givens without hearing before the jury in the United States Branch of the Police Court.

At the special instance of Attorney W. C. Martin, who appeared for the defendent, Mr. Given thoroughly investigated the facts, and was fully convinced Brown was looking for trouble, was the aggressor, and therefore he would enter a nolle prosequi in the case.

At the time of the arrest the defendant was released on a $500 bond pending a trial by jury.

OPPORTUNITY For Young Men

There is a growing demand at lucrative salaries in all sections of the country, and especially in the South, for young men trained in agriculture. The demand for the graduates from this department of the Tuskegee Normal and Indus-trial Institute is so far in excess of the supply that we are offering special inducements to graduates of other schools, and persons sufficiently advanced in the academic branches to come here and pursue the courses in agriculture, including Farm Work, Dairying, Live Stock Raising, etc. An opportunity will be given a few earnest young men to work out all of their board while taking a course.

Those interested can secure full information by addressing
Booker T. Washington, Principal,
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

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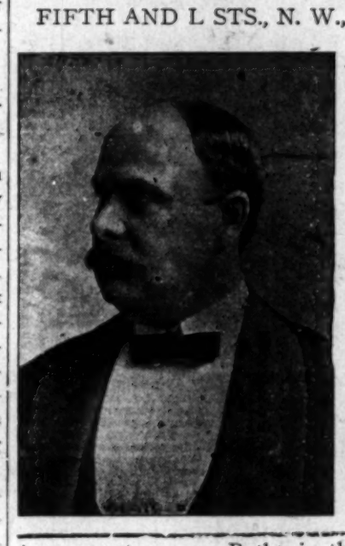

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